

China's Army Fighting To Live Up to Its Image

Despite Campaign to Modernize, Inefficiency, Low Morale Persist

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese Army, celebrating its 60th anniversary, has dominated the news this week, portraying itself as a modernizing force opening up to the outside world.

The army, which has traditionally valued secrecy and viewed foreigners with mistrust, even announced that it would start sending promising young officers to study in military academies abroad.

Nevertheless, according to some foreign military experts, the world's largest fighting force remains more than 20 years behind the leading powers in its weapons technology, is top-heavy with officers who enjoy special privileges, and, in some units, is plagued by poor morale.

High Chinese military officials assert that they have succeeded in reducing the army's ranks by a million men, or nearly one-fourth of the total, in an effort to make it leaner and more efficient.

But one foreign expert said that it has apparently taken the leadership longer than was originally expected to reduce the army's size because of resistance from officers who cherish their privileges and influence.

The anniversary has produced a steady stream of television programs, books and newspaper articles describing the history of the army and praising its heroes and its efforts to modernize. The public image is one of an invulnerable, computerized fighting force.

But a careful reading of speeches by military leaders in recent days gives the impression that they are on the defensive.

Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, said: "It is very dangerous to neglect the modernization of the military on the assumption that a large-scale war is not possible for a period of time."

Mr. Yang, who is close to the senior leader, Deng Xiaoping,

warned against "a weakening concept of national defense and a slackening of vigilance." The veteran revolutionary said that "even people in the military" might not understand the need to strengthen the army.

Some observers said that Mr. Yang appeared to be fighting to maintain the army's influence within the Communist Party as the party approaches a major congress this October. The congress is expected to produce major shifts in the party's senior leadership.

With party leaders emphasizing economic development over military spending in recent years, the army has suffered a number of blows to its power and prestige.

The percentage of the state budget devoted to military expenditures has dropped, according to Defense Minister Zhang Aiping. Mr. Deng and his allies have sharply reduced military representation in the Politburo and Central Committee. Hundreds of defense factories have been diverted to civilian production.

For more than a decade, Mr. Deng has advocated the need to cut the size of the country's "bloated" army. One hidden aim of the troop cuts may be to eliminate older officers who oppose his economic policies.

To entice older officers to retire, Mr. Deng has had to guarantee a continuation of full pay and many of the same privileges.

He has made some headway, according to one American expert on China's military, June Teufel Dreyer, a professor at the University of Miami, describes the current demobilization effort as a "qualified success."

For one thing, she says, the median age of Chinese military commanders has been lowered by eight years since 1985, with the newer people better educated than their predecessors.

In the meantime, Chinese military officials maintain, the country is still facing threats to its security. In a recent interview with the official news agency, Xinhua, Defense Minister Zhang said that "the border areas of our country are still threatened." He accused Soviet-supported Vietnam of "making ceaseless efforts to invade us."

A foreign military attaché said that the morale of Chinese troops serving along the Vietnam border appeared to be high but that in some other units lacking a real mission, morale was low.

Middle-aged officers in those units are unhappy with their low salaries but lack the skills needed to make a good living when they are retired from the army, the attaché said.

In the PLA, pointed to drunkenness and theft as problems that trouble some army units. The magazine said members of one unit not only stole coal but also, at demobilization, walked off with about 100 furlined coats.

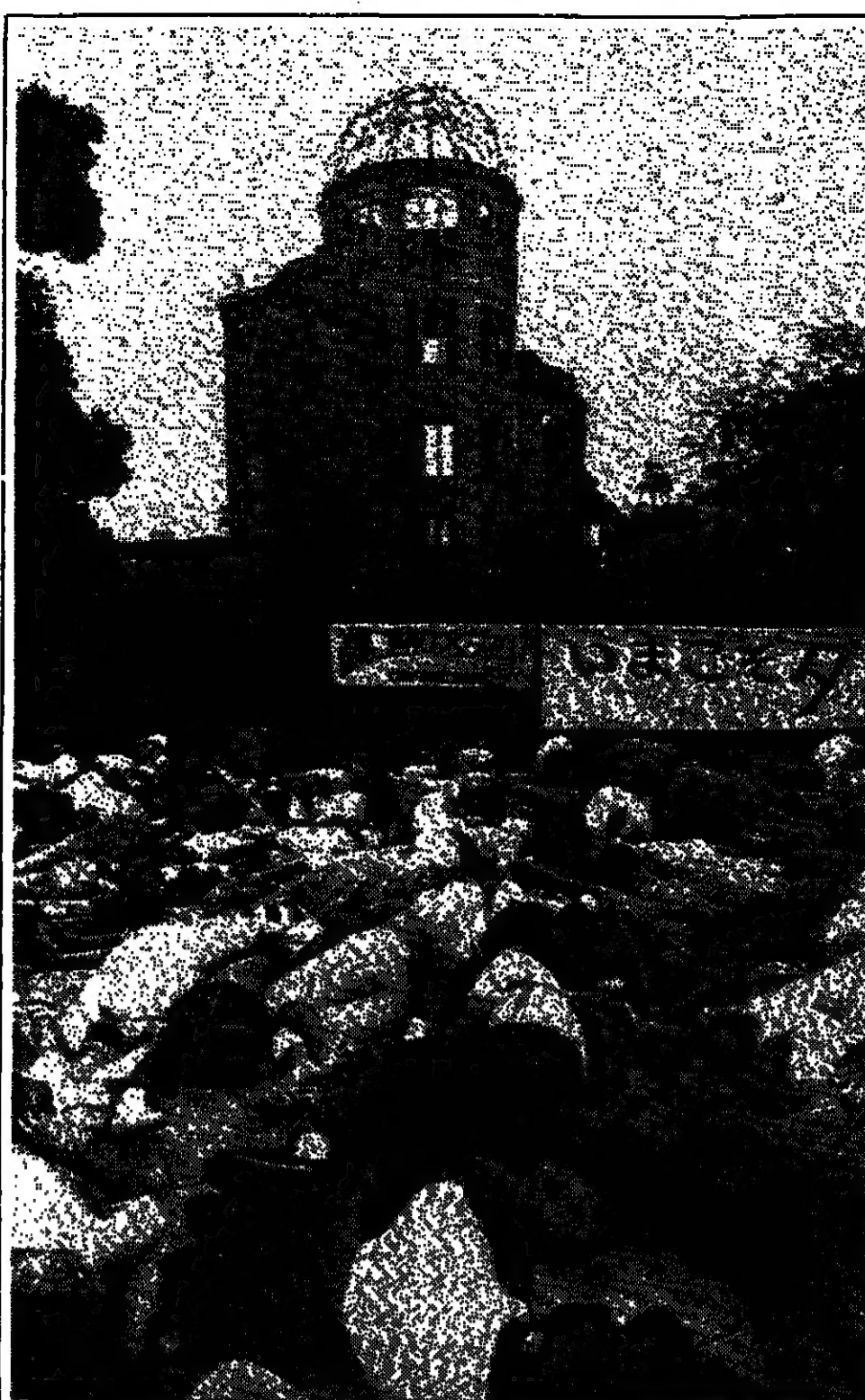
Many Chinese resent the special privileges top army officers enjoy, including chauffeur-driven Mercedes cars and much better food and housing than is available to the average Chinese.

Last Friday, 4,000 people met at the Great Hall of the People to mark the army anniversary. Among those attending was Hu Yaobang, the former chief of the Communist Party, who was forced from power earlier this year.

Senior military commanders are said to have disliked Mr. Hu, and some sources believe that this animosity contributed to his downfall. Mr. Hu appeared at the meeting, it seems, to demonstrate unity within the army and leadership.

But some Chinese were skeptical of all the publicity surrounding the army.

"If the army's prestige is so high, why do they have to keep telling us about it?" asked one Chinese journalist.



NO MORE HIROSHIMAS — At the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park in Japan on Thursday, a group dramatized the deaths that occurred during the atomic bombing 42 years ago. A domed monument at the park, in the background, signifies the destruction.

Hong Kong's New Tide of Refugees

Vietnamese Flooding in From China Face Uncertain Fate

By Patrick Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Thousands of Vietnamese refugees, many of whom settled in China almost a decade ago, are flooding into Hong Kong, forcing the administration to open new holding centers.

In the past week, almost 1,200 refugees, on more than two-dozen boats, have been intercepted and placed in temporary quarantine by marine police patrols. All but a handful came from Guangdong Province and the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region in southern China.

More than 3,000 Vietnamese have arrived from the mainland since July, when the influx began, compared with less than 100 in the first half of the year.

These arrivals are separate from the flow of refugees coming directly by boat from Vietnam. This, too, has been increasing this year, after doubling in 1986.

Officials believe the influx was sparked by rumors that resettlement from Hong Kong to other countries is to increase, or that refugees would be granted the right to live in Hong Kong. In fact, mainland residents are sent back to China when they are apprehended trying to enter the colony illegally.

China is cooperating to control the flow of Vietnamese from the southern provinces, according to Hong Kong officials, and to hasten the process by which they will be accepted back on the mainland.

The Vietnamese arriving from China are among 280,000 Indochinese that have resettled on the mainland since the late 1970s. Most are of ethnic Chinese origin.

The surge in recent weeks has reignited concern over Hong Kong's refugee population among legislators and local political leaders. Hong Kong has long feared that it will be left with a permanent refugee population as nations such as the United States and Canada reduce their immigration quotas.

In May, Britain announced that it would effectively halve its acceptance rate from Hong Kong to about 20 refugees per month.

Accordingly, government officials are adamant that those arriving from the mainland will be treated as illegal immigrants.

"These people will be kept in detention centers, not refugee camps," an official said Thursday, "and they will definitely be repatriated to the mainland."

Despite some local resistance, the government reopened a refugee holding center on Thursday that had been closed last year. A former military installation is to be converted into a temporary camp within the next few days.

At present, the new refugees are being held on barges and on ferries normally used for harbor crossings.

Most criticism of Hong Kong's refugee program centers on its cost, which is roughly \$15 million a year. In addition to the new boat people from the mainland, Hong Kong now has about 8,000 Vietnamese in four holding centers. Some have lived in the camps for almost a decade.

His unyielding stance came in advance of expected talks with the senior U.S. arms negotiator, Max M. Kampelman, who flew in from Washington for the meeting. U.S. officials said the speech appeared to rule out any quick compromise on the German missile issue at the disarmament discussions here.

The chief U.S. delegate to the conference, Max L. Friedersdorf, repeated the Reagan administration's view that the Pershings are German and therefore outside the scope of the superpower negotiations, even though their nuclear warheads remain under U.S. control.

"The U.S. will not negotiate on third-country systems," he said, adding that "it is up to Germany to decide the fate of the Pershing 1-A's."

But the German delegate, Paul-Joachim von Sillnagel, further highlighted the ambiguous position of the missiles by saying that his government was "in full compliance" with the Nonproliferation Treaty, since the warheads are part of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

Shevardnadze Stands Firm On Removal Of Pershings

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

GENEVA — The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, called Thursday for the removal of U.S. nuclear warheads from West Germany's Pershing 1-A missiles and accused Bonn of undermining the "Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty."

In a hard-line speech to the 40-nation United Nations Disarmament Conference that contained no hint of compromise, Mr. Shevardnadze said that West Germany, by trying to retain the missiles, was violating the 1958 treaty, which prohibits signatory countries from acquiring nuclear weapons.

He said Germany's insistence on keeping the missiles was the principal obstacle to an agreement eliminating both superpowers' short- and medium-range nuclear arsenals.

"Seventy-two U.S. nuclear warheads now stand between us and an agreement on intermediate and shorter range missiles," said Mr. Shevardnadze, speaking on the anniversary of the U.S. bombing of Hiroshima 42 years ago. "We have done all in our power. We have removed everything that could stand in the way of an agreement."

He added: "Our partners have found the snags. The main one is the Pershing 1-A missile."

U.S. disarmament negotiators reacted to Mr. Shevardnadze's speech by accusing him of trying to "intimidate" West Germany.

A U.S. official said: "The Federal Republic of Germany, facing massive conventional and nuclear weapons from the East, is understandably concerned about its security. We share that concern, as does the whole NATO alliance."

The official described the Soviet foreign minister's speech as "positive" insofar as it acknowledged that a nuclear missile agreement was close. The official urged a reduction in the "level of rhetorical offense" and a return to "serious and quiet negotiation."

In an hour-long address, Mr. Shevardnadze warned that if Germany insisted on keeping the Pershings, the Soviet Union would match them in Eastern Europe, rendering the proposed disarmament agreement "truncated, emasculated and anemic."

His unyielding stance came in advance of expected talks with the senior U.S. arms negotiator, Max M. Kampelman, who flew in from Washington for the meeting. U.S. officials said the speech appeared to rule out any quick compromise on the German missile issue at the disarmament discussions here.

The chief U.S. delegate to the conference, Max L. Friedersdorf, repeated the Reagan administration's view that the Pershings are German and therefore outside the scope of the superpower negotiations, even though their nuclear warheads remain under U.S. control.

"The U.S. will not negotiate on third-country systems," he said, adding that "it is up to Germany to decide the fate of the Pershing 1-A's."

But the German delegate, Paul-Joachim von Sillnagel, further highlighted the ambiguous position of the missiles by saying that his government was "in full compliance" with the Nonproliferation Treaty, since the warheads are part of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sri Lanka Orders Tamil Rebels Freed

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Sri Lanka ordered the release of about 4,000 suspected Tamil separatist guerrillas Thursday and said the first group could be sent to the Tamil-dominated Jaffna peninsula as soon as Friday.

Diplomats and Sri Lankan military officers said guerrillas were continuing to hand over weapons to government and Indian troops, in line with the accord signed last week by Sri Lanka and India to end Sri Lanka's four-year ethnic conflict. The release of prisoners was also provided for by the accord.

Labor Unrest Grows in South Korea

SEOUL (AP) — Dozens of South Korea's major industrial plants were idle Thursday as thousands of workers staged sometimes violent stoppages to demand higher wages and better working conditions, the Labor Ministry said.

Job actions were begun at 18 plants Thursday, bringing to 54 the number of factories across South Korea affected by walkouts, temporary stoppages and plant closings, ministry officials said.

Chile to Move Up Presidential Vote

SANTIAGO (APF) — A national presidential plebiscite will be held early next year rather than in the autumn, according to a close associate of President Augusto Pinochet.

"We are only 200 days away from the plebiscite," General Eduardo Ibañez, governor of the Bio Bio region, said Wednesday during a public ceremony. General Pinochet has campaigned throughout the country recently, despite some opposition in the military to the continuation of his rule.

A center-right coalition is expected to challenge General Pinochet, who has ruled Chile since he led a 1973 coup that overthrew the elected government of Salvador Allende.

Pretoria, Maputo to Probe Massacre

JOHANNESBURG (WP) — South Africa and Mozambique agreed Thursday to set up a joint commission to investigate the massacre of more than 400 civilians in Mozambique last month and to review the overall security situation in southern Africa.

The agreement between Foreign Minister R.F. Botha and Jacinto Veloso, the Mozambican minister of cooperation, represented a breakthrough in attempts to patch up the nonaggression pact between the two countries following allegations by Mozambique that South Africa was responsible for the July 18 massacre in the coastal town of Homoine.

U.S. to Press Israel on Peace Talks

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that he was sending an aide to Israel to push the possibilities of Arab-Israeli peace talks.

The coalition Israeli government is divided over a Jordanian proposal for an international Middle East peace conference that would be convened by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council: Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr. Shultz hinted strongly that his executive assistant, Charles Hill, would urge Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to be more flexible on the question of such a conference. Mr. Shamir has opposed the idea adamantly.

For the Record

Pakistan has refused renewed suggestions that it allow inspection of its nuclear facilities to demonstrate that it is not making nuclear weapons. Reagan administration officials said Wednesday. The latest comments were made during a visit to Pakistan by Michael H. Armacost, the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs. (NYT)

Peruvian guerrillas fired a mortar round at President Alan García Pérez's residence, damaging a wall but causing no injuries, police said Thursday. It was not known if Mr. García or his family were in the residence at the time of the Wednesday night attack. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Greek air traffic controllers called off a strike scheduled to begin at midnight Thursday, following government assurances that basic problems outlined by the controllers would be addressed. The controllers want raises, shorter hours and retirement after 30 years instead of 35 years of service. (AP)

Italian customs officials say they will suspend work on Saturday at the Brenner Pass between Italy and Austria as part of a widening labor dispute. (AP)

Belgian pilots working for Sabena, the national airline, called off a planned strike following a court ruling declaring that the action was against the interests of Sabena and its clients, the company said Thursday. (Reuters)

Correction

Because of an editing error by The New York Times, an article in Tuesday's editions misstated the comments of a Soviet arms negotiator on a possible compromise involving short-range Pershing 1-A missiles. Some arms-control experts have suggested a compromise under which West Germany would keep the missiles, which have U.S. warheads, in return for assurances that, when obsolete, they would not be replaced. The Soviet official, Alexei A. Obukhov, said that while the United States had not made such a proposal, Moscow would consider one if it were made. His comments contrasted with recent statements by senior Soviet officials, but Mr. Obukhov did not specifically indicate that the Soviet Union would agree to such a compromise.

Dutch Are Staving Off New Inundation: Pig Manure

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

AMSTERDAM — The trouble with Holland is pig manure, tons of it.

Pig manure is overflowing storage vats. It is seeping into canals. It is polluting underground drinking water. It is even falling from the sky in acid rain.

"Pig manure is very aggressive, you might say," remarked Theodore Bruins, a member of the six-man Manure Problem Steering Committee in Brabant province, in the southern Netherlands.

The country has 14.5 million human inhabitants in 15,900 square miles (41,800 square kilometers), making it the most densely populated country in Europe. It also has a pig for every person, giving it the world's most concentrated manure pile.

Although renowned as a tolerant people, the Dutch stopped laughing at their manure problem when it became an economic and environmental issue. They have resolved to do something about it.

The Agriculture and Fisheries minister, Gerrit Braks, put a \$55-million Manure Action Program into effect in May. This legislation provides subsidies for manure storage facilities and imposes new limits on how much of it a farm can produce.

The government is also subsidizing experiments to turn manure into something useful, or at least render it less offensive.

"We foresee that in the year 2000 the problem might be solved," said Mat Thissen, an official at the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry in The Hague.

The manure problem, in effect, is the dark side of an economic success story.

Dutch farmers gained a reputation for high-quality pork produc-

tion in the 1960s and began exporting across Europe, improving the country's balance of trade and making themselves wealthy in the process.

The prosperous 1970s accelerated the trend, and more and more Dutch farmers began to raise pigs. Even today, when an Italian or a Frenchman sits down to a pork chop, it has probably come from a little farm in Holland.

As a result, the number of pigs has risen dramatically.

Agriculture officials estimate that the Netherlands had about 3 million pigs in 1980. Their estimate for today stands at more than 14 million, along with 5 million cows and 90 million chickens, which also contribute to the manure pile.

These animals annually turn out about 93 million tons of manure, the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry estimates.

Dutch farmlands can absorb only about 79 million tons, leaving 14 million tons of manure that nobody knows what to do with. The problem is particularly

acute with pig manure, Dutch officials say.

Cows graze around large fields and their manure therefore poses few problems. But pigs are crowded together by the dozens inside concrete sheds, with their manure running into underground tanks.

Pigs produce a pungent, corrosive manure that is 92 percent water, making it uneconomical to transport as fertilizer.

"The farmers had to do something with it," said Peter Stoel, a spokesman at the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry. "Otherwise the tank on the farm would be running over. So they had to put it on the land."

Environmentalists have been warning since the late 1960s that the increasing amounts of manure would cause problems, particularly in the southern Netherlands, where pig raising is intense. But farmers argued that they had nothing else to do with the manure.

Dumped in excess amounts, pig manure began oozing into surface water such as canals and streams. Some of it also has begun seeping into drinking water reserves.

In addition, the increasing amounts of manure spread around the land or amassed in uncovered storage vats send ammonia fumes into the sky and contribute to acid rain.

For several years the government has encouraged farmers to take pig

manure to subsidized manure banks, where farmers from other regions can obtain excess manure for fertilizer.

But transporting pig manure has proved too costly. As a result, the manure banks are overflowing.

The Manure Action Program provides for strict rules on how much excess manure pig farmers can produce, in effect forcing them to cut the number of pigs or devise a way to handle manure they cannot put on their own land.

To monitor the new rules, farmers are required beginning this year to keep "manure books" showing how much manure they took to the manure bank or disposed of otherwise.

At the same time the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry is sponsoring research into ways to transform pig manure into a useful substance or clean it up.

At an experimental plant in Sterckel, near Eindhoven, about 2,000 tons a year are reduced to dry cakes, and the foul liquid residue is treated to render it harmless.

Larger plants are going up in nearby Nistelrode and Helmond. But the processes so far remain uneconomical.

In the meantime, one would-be problem solver has suggested, oil tankers bringing in petroleum could be filled up with manure for the return trip.

Owen Quits In U.K. After Merger Vote

The Associated Press

LONDON — David Owen resigned Thursday as leader of the Social Democratic Party after the membership voted against his wishes and voted to merge with the Liberal Party.

The two parties had campaigned together as the Alliance in the last two parliamentary elections but made little headway against the governing Conservatives and the socialist Labor Party.

The Alliance won only 22 seats in the June 11 election, four for the Social Democrats and 18 for the Liberals, and since then the two have been racked by an intense debate over whether to merge.

The Social Democratic Party's 58,000 members were asked to vote by mail on a merger, and the results Thursday showed 57.4 percent for merger and 42.6 percent against.

Mr. Owen, 49, announced within an hour that he would not lead the Social Democrats during merger talks, expected to take at least six months.

"Ours is a democratic, one-member-one-vote party," Mr. Owen said. "The members have decided, as they have every right to do, to seek a merger with the Liberals against my advice, and in the circumstances I do not believe I should continue as their leader during the period of negotiations."

David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, had strongly urged a merger after the June election.

Mr. Owen, however, argued that merger was more likely to lead to disunity, because the two parties have different platforms.

The Liberals will consider the merger issue at their annual party conference in mid-September.

Swiss made, synonymous with elegance and perfection. The new hexagonal collection: an ultra-slim lighter with two gas reserves and exclusive writing tools. Each item dressed in genuine Chinese lacquer.

CdA
CARAN d'ACHE
GENEVE

P.O. Box 169 - CH-1226 Thônex-Genève
Tel. (022) 480204 - Télex 418570 cda - Fax (022) 498412

MAC BAREN
MIXTURE

Tobacco of international distinction

Quimper
Faience

Visit our shop
84 Rue Saint-Martin, 75004 Paris.
Tel. (1) 42.71.98.63.
Monday thru Sunday, 11 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Bonny's New York Bar
Est. 1911
"the Birth place of the Bloody Mary"
Just tell the taxi driver "sank too doc too"
THE OLDEST COCKTAIL BAR IN EUROPE TM
• 5 Rue Daunou, PARIS
• Falkenberg Str. 9, MUNICH

RIEFS

il Rebels Freed

...the release of ... and ...

South Korea

...plans ...

idential Vote

...will be ...

Massacre

...and ...

Peace Talks

...proposed ...

Quits

...U.K. After ...

erger Vote

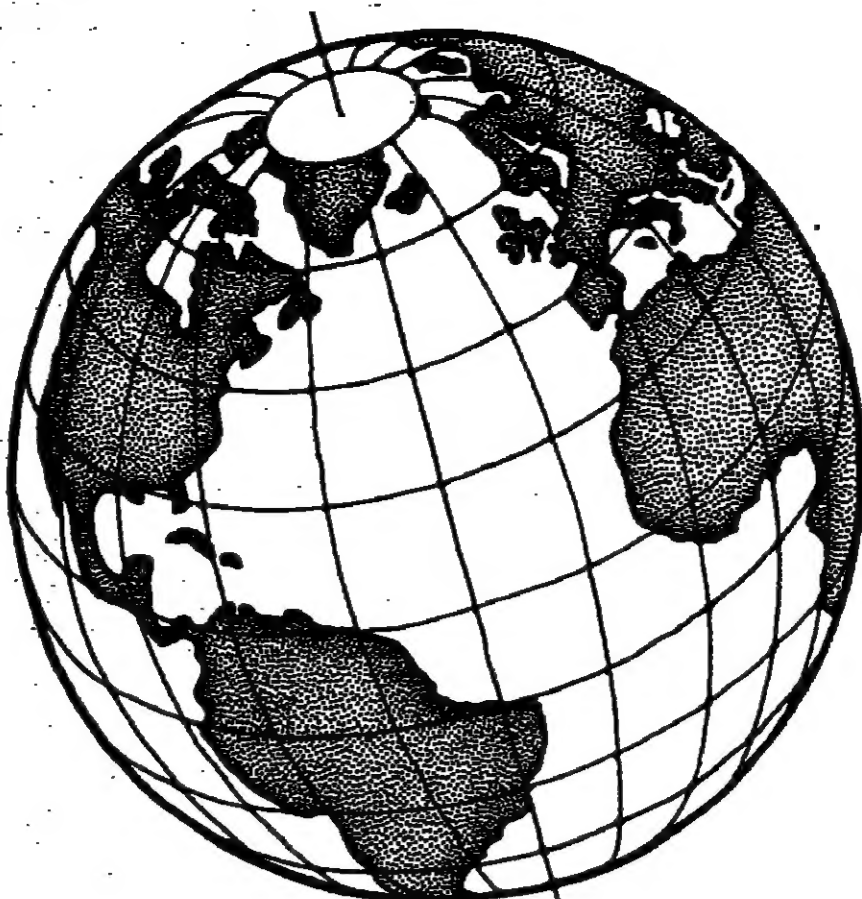
...

...

...

...

...



THIS IS THE YEAR THE WORLD GOT SMALLER.



ALCATEL

On January 1st, a major new force in communications systems was born. The merger of Alcatel with ITT telecommunications manufacturing companies formed a network spanning 110 countries worldwide, which provides a unique ability for local partnerships and the transfer of technology.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Camdessus: Right on Rich

The new managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Michel Camdessus, rightly urges all rich countries, even those in deficit, to do more to ease the debts of the poor. Third World debt is vast, and partly unpayable, unless governments change policies. That is why this debt currently sells at big discounts and why banks shrink profits to make reserves against it.

But the changes needed are two-fold. Debtors won't benefit from action by the rich without lasting efforts to help themselves. New money won't help debtors who shrink the reforms needed to help efficiency and open the road to ultimate viability. They have to reduce inflation, public over-spending and sheer waste. By land reform and realistic price policies, they have to stimulate food output (the possibilities are huge) so that they feed themselves and export food. Reform is painful to the privileged. But its absence makes the pain worse, because the foreign money so laboriously gained just flows out again into the stock markets of the rich.

The performance of the poor is mixed. Countries like Zambia are backsliding. There is promise in Argentina, perhaps Brazil, and several African and Asian countries. One should not overestimate how far young democracies, with populism and the military never far round the corner, can go. But they have to step up the pace if the rich are to provide them with more funds to service their debts and maintain reasonable growth. How should the rich provide the funds? Faster growth would enable debtors to sell them more goods. But the rich are growing slowly, so there is increasing disinclination to admit manufacturers from the poor and

prices of the raw materials the debtors produce are weak. Alternatively, the rich can provide the poor with more capital. This is not happening: the volume of net financial flows to developing countries fell 15 percent in 1986. But it could happen, in a better world, through three mechanisms.

Banks could extend new loans. They are slow to do this because they question how long debtors will be able to pursue their stabilization plans. And if business in the rich world stays slack, how can borrowers be credit-worthy. Alternatively, the rich could increase their equity investment in the debtors — the best solution of all. But good openings are scarce, because profitability seems low as long as the world teters towards recession, and because too many debtors shy from foreign control of their industries. The bottom line is for the rich to raise non-market financial flows: more development aid, often on concessional terms, and increasing the lending of agencies like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The volume of such aid fell last year. This is where the Camdessus doctrine is an invaluable antidote to the present lassitude of the developed world.

Rich countries slash aid because the lobbying for it is weak and because poor countries are thought to be taking jobs away from the rich countries. Few recall that greater aid would increase jobs because the recipient countries would spend what they gain. Aid is currently so low, and the rich so much richer than the poor, that it could be vastly increased with scarcely a macro-economic ripple. The rich wouldn't lose.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Nicaragua: Plan or Ploy?

What might be called the Arias-Wright-Shultz-Baker peace plan for Central America represents progress, inside the administration at least. It offers a gleam of hope that President Reagan and his aides realize the need for negotiations, and perhaps even for compromise, to end a bitter conflict within and with Nicaragua. The ploy is the taint of coming to late in the Reagan presidency — and so soon before a showdown vote in Congress on aiding the Nicaraguan rebels.

Finally and wisely, the White House has made clearer its backing for the regional peace effort promoted by Costa Rica's president, Oscar Arias Sanchez. Yet it was all but compelled to do so. Congressional Democrats and moderate Republicans have joined in applauding Mr. Arias's idea of a regional cease-fire meshed with steps to democracy. The idea has developed some support in Central America, as attested by the regional meeting under way in Guatemala. And all this is happening on the eve of a September showdown over voting another \$100 million plus in military aid to the contras.

With this in mind, the House Speaker, Jim Wright, proposed a crucial modification in the Arias plan. The White House had objected that in return for an actual cease-fire, Nicaragua was asked only to promise steps to democracy. Mr. Wright proposes simultaneous deeds by Sept. 30 target date: cease-fire, restoration of freedoms, a halt to outside military aid and to U.S. maneuvers in Honduras. His proposal was taken up by Secretary of State George Shultz and Howard Baker, the White House chief of staff. They have evidently persuaded President Reagan to go along.

But dangers and traps abound, and Congress has to be clear-eyed. The administra-

tion's record of hostility to compromise has to give pause. This is the first time in seven years that Mr. Reagan has put his name to terms that fall short of demanding that the Sandinists surrender power. Hence the suspicion that he has put forward the peace proposal in the expectation of its failure.

The bleak prospects for negotiations have to be faced, even as the bargaining is earnestly pursued. Even with Mr. Reagan's support, a negotiated settlement in Nicaragua, or El Salvador for that matter, will be extremely difficult to arrange. Adversaries in civil wars tend to demonize each other. And since personal, not just political, survival hangs on the outcome, adversaries are bound to hang back. By no reasonable measure is there time in 60 days to resolve bitter conflicts. Congress thus has to avoid being squeezed into voting large aid commitments for the contras if peace is not achieved by October. Democratic leaders, including Mr. Wright, insist they have made no such pledge.

By all means let Congress welcome Mr. Reagan's recent conversion to diplomacy, but keep up the pressure that brought it about. Whatever the progress in Central American bargaining, Congress has to demand hard information about the contras, their failure to develop visible support within Nicaragua and their human rights abuses, now documented by the administration's own investigators. And Washington has to keep the faith with all of Central America's democrats — including the internal opposition in Nicaragua — in opposing tuggery from every quarter, Sandinist or contra.

If the Reagan administration has come to appreciate these complexities, then a serious attempt at negotiations can finally begin.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Foreign Aid Shell Game

The U.S. foreign aid program is being ground up by the budget process. Just about everyone agrees the appropriated funds aren't enough to support U.S. policies abroad and are poorly distributed besides: too large a share, nearly 40 percent, goes to Israel and Egypt. Other recipients, equally worthy, are being pushed aside. The administration's response is that, here as with defense, Congress should extract the necessary funds from other areas of government: domestic programs. But these already have been pretty well plucked, and the Democrats rightly say that the president should finance his defense and foreign policies with a tax increase. The

foreign aid budget has thus become a hostage in the larger dispute over fiscal policy. Until that is settled the proper course would be to reallocate the funds now available, to spread the shortage. But Congress and the president each find it useful to hide the other for squeezing the vulnerable recipients, and neither can bring itself to propose a cut for Israel. An example occurred in the markup of the current foreign aid appropriations bill last week. The House subcommittee chairman, David Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, proposed minor cuts in aid from last year's levels for both Israel and Egypt. For Israel, \$36 million out of a \$3 billion total; for Egypt, \$26 million out of \$2.1 billion. He did it not for grand and lofty policy reasons, not even particularly in the name of fairness but, as he himself admits, in an old-fashioned effort to circumvent the congressional accounting rules and get a larger program for a smaller appropriation.

Some appropriations, including aid to Israel and Egypt, are spent relatively quickly, others not. Under the rules, Mr. Obey could appropriate more if he shifted money from fast-spending accounts to slow, and that's what he was proposing. The small amounts taken from Israel and Egypt, plus some other cuts maneuvering, would have translated into about \$765 million more for other beneficiaries, he estimates. But the chairman says that 1) the administration balked and 2) so, as the word leaked out, did any number of congressmen, who begged him not to put them on the rack with his proposal, which he finally dropped. It was not an inspiring show.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Adelman Confounded Critics

Kenneth Adelman's impending resignation as director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency will be less notable than his arrival, in one of the roughest confirmations seen in Congress: Senator Alan Cranston of California called it "a victory for the enemies of arms control within the Reagan administration."

Some victory. Under Mr. Adelman, the ACDA gained ground on the first real reduction in nuclear armaments. None of Mr. Adelman's predecessors even came close to this objective. If there is a lesson in Mr. Adelman's career, it is that toughness will get you more than stimpishness when dealing with the Soviet Union — or the U.S. Senate.

—The Detroit News.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1987

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor; WALTER WELLS, News Editor; SAMUEL ASH, KATHERINE KNORR, Managing Editor; CHARLES MITCHELL, Deputy Editor; CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor; ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages

RENE BONDI, Deputy Publisher; ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers; FRANCIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director; ROSE D. KRANPEHL, Advertising Sales Director; International Herald Tribune, 18 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46 37 93 00. Telex: Advertising, 613599; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630688.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer. Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 3 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 473-7768. Telex: RS5628. Managing Dir. Asia: Michael Glenn, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 8-810616. Telex: 61170. Managing Dir. U.S.: Robert MacKinnon, 63 Long Ave., London W.C.2. Tel: 836-4802. Telex: 262059. Managing Dir. U.S.: W. Lauerbach, Philadelphia, 15, 6000 Frankford Ave., Tel: (610) 699-7203. Telex: 416721. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Frankfurt, 15, 6000 Frankford Ave., Tel: (49) 733-3899. Telex: 427175. S.A. U.S.: Michael Corry, 250 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 733-3899. Telex: 427175. S.A. capital of 1,200,000 F. R.C.S. Member B732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337. © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION

Moscow Tries 'Bait-And-Switch' Arms Tactic

By Richard N. Perle

WASHINGTON — If the transaction concerned the purchase of a washing machine the technique would be called "bait-and-switch," and it would be illegal. But as it concerns the security of the United States and the cohesion of the Western alliance, it's called "diplomacy" — and, however objectionable, it isn't illegal.

The issue, of course, is a last-minute Soviet demand that the West German scrap their 72 older Pershing-1A missiles (the "switch") as a condition for a treaty eliminating intermediate missiles from the arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union (the "bait"). The essence of the bait-and-switch tactic is that the customer is brought to the brink of a purchase only to be told that the deal he was about to make is no longer available. At this point a higher-priced alternative is brought out in the expectation that the hapless customer, his heart set on a new washing machine, will pay the premium rather than go home empty-handed.

Michael Gorbachev evidently believes that Ronald Reagan has his heart set on a treaty eliminating intermediate missiles — Mr. Reagan's own proposal of 1981 — and therefore will pay the added price rather than jeopardize the deal. The premium the Soviet Union is demanding in this case would require the United States to bargain away a weapon that belongs to its German allies. Soviet strategists figure that German confidence in the United States would be gravely damaged as a result and the already fragmented coalition in Bonn would come under new and dangerous strains. (The Russians caught an enticing glimpse of German angst over these matters when a minor issue, the treatment of shorter-range missiles the United States doesn't have, paralyzed the Kohl administration for weeks while Mr. Gorbachev rang propaganda bells throughout Europe.)

The justification the Soviet Union offers for this mischievous maneuver is the fact that the warheads for the German missiles are under U.S. control (would Moscow prefer them in German hands?), even though the missiles are not. But the treaty that is now taking shape in Geneva does not limit warheads: it limits missiles and launchers. One reason for this is the impossibility of verifying warheads, small and concealable as they are. Another is that the German Pershings

reflect what, in the special parlance of arms control, is known as an "existing pattern of cooperation." As such they have never been included in arms control agreements — or even in Soviet proposals put forth in previous negotiations, or previously in this one. Mr. Gorbachev knows that this new and disruptive demand is unconvincing. That is almost certainly why he waited until he thought unopposable momentum toward an agreement had Mr. Reagan in thrall before raising the issue of the German Pershings.

The Soviet maneuver is bound to fail, not least of all because it ignores the remarkable, continuing steadfastness that Mr. Reagan has demonstrated throughout the course of the negotiations on intermediate nuclear forces (INF). He knows (and Casper Weinberger, the secretary of defense, and George Shultz, the secretary of state, are there to remind him) that a treaty requiring the United States to abandon a long-standing principle and negotiate away the rights of allies would carry a prohibitive price. That is why Mr. Reagan allowed the Soviets to

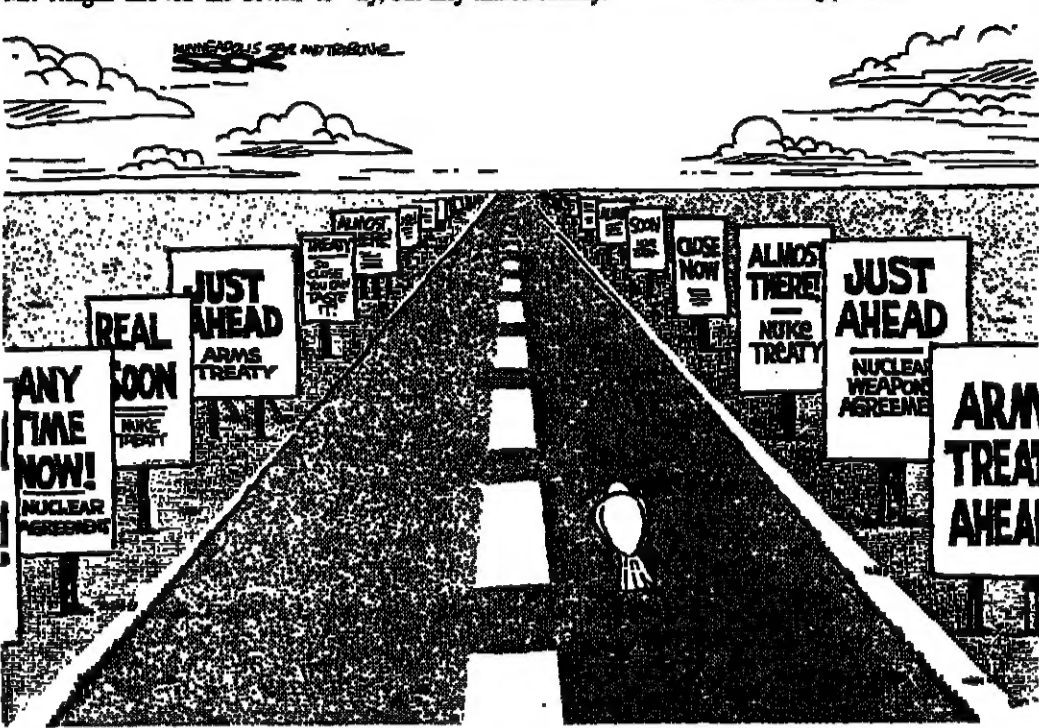
walk out of the Geneva talks in 1983 rather than submit to their demands that British and French nuclear forces be included, along with those of the United States, in a bilateral agreement between Washington and Moscow.

Florence Nightingale is said to have commented that "whatever else they do, hospitals must not spread disease." And whatever else arms control agreements may accomplish, they must not undermine the political cohesion of the Western alliance. That cohesion is invariably put to the test when the superpowers negotiate arrangements that affect the security of the U.S. allies. Here the Soviet Union enjoys one of many advantages in negotiation with the United States. Its dithering allies — tranquilized when necessary by a dose of Soviet power — are not given to effective complaint, even when Moscow treats their security with indifference. The Czechs and East Germans may have chafed when the Soviet Union wheeled in SS-20 missiles as a "response" to U.S. Pershing-2 deployments in West Germany, but they chafed silently.

For the United States it is essential that arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union be conducted in a manner that protects mutual confidence between Washington and its allies. Soviet efforts to lure the president into compromising Allied forces are calculated to destroy that confidence and turn a militarily balanced and equitable agreement into one that is politically damaging to both.

This is not the first time that the Soviet Union has proposed a measure that tested American resolve and Allied nerves. At one time or another the INF zero option agreement hostage to 1) inclusion of British and French forces and U.S. maritime weapons; 2) the U.S. SDI program; and 3) Soviet missiles in Asia. Each time the United States has stood its ground and, in due course, the Soviet Union has shifted its. That is why, after nearly six years, we are close to an agreement that is fair to both sides.

The writer, a former assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



In Latin America, There's No 'Good' U.S. Intervention

By Adolfo Aguilar Zinser

WASHINGTON — In view of recent events in South Korea and earlier events in the Philippines and Haiti, Americans are newly optimistic that leverage can be used to promote political pluralism and civilian democratic regimes in friendly, authoritarian regimes.

Proponents of such activism think that moving swiftly during a political crisis will prevent radical, pro-communist revolutions. This benevolent intervention is perceived to be in the best interest of the United States, even if it means disappointing a former ally or pressuring a longtime friend.

Panama now seems to offer the U.S. Congress and the Reagan administration a perfect testing ground to take this "good" intervention approach to Latin America. Following demonstrations against the country's strongman, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Senate and the House of Representatives approved resolutions demanding a return to civilian control in Panama and an investigation into allegations of murder and corruption leveled against General Noriega by a former military associate.

Contrary to hopes in Washington, strong U.S. criticism of General Noriega has awakened a profound suspicion of Washington's motives among Panamanians and Latin Americans in general and has handed the discredited general a timely

pretext to shore up his defense using nationalistic themes. Though street protests against him continue, General Noriega's criticism of U.S. intervention has put the opposition leadership on the defensive regarding the nation's pride and Panamanian sovereignty.

The U.S. attacks on General Noriega have provoked a rare display of unity among Latin American governments. A July 1 vote by the Organization of American States illustrated the isolation of U.S. foreign policy in the region. At Panama's request, a resolution condemning U.S. intervention in its internal affairs was prepared by Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Nicaragua. In a roll call with no recent precedent in that organization, 17 nations — including Chile, Ecuador and Jamaica — voted in favor of the resolution. Only the United States voted "no." Even staunch U.S. allies such as El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Grenada felt it necessary to abstain or to be absent from the session.

Why is the anti-Noriega policy of the United States so unappealing everywhere in the hemisphere? The answer is certainly not the popularity of the General Noriega, whose image in Latin America is that of a "loose cannon" incapable of loyalty to

any cause but his own. Nor is the answer that Latin Americans do not care whether or not Panamanians fulfill their democratic ambitions. The problem is the credibility of the United States — or perhaps the lack of it. Latin Americans do not believe that a good cause makes American intervention in any country in the hemisphere a "good" intervention. The record of abusive U.S. interventions in Latin America and the power imbalance between the United States and its neighbors give nonintervention a very precise legal, diplomatic and political meaning to Latin Americans. We believe that causes such as "democracy" and "freedom" and even economic assistance are often used as pretexts for illegitimate purposes. At best, many Latin Americans believe that intervention, even in a good cause, involves such abuses of power and violations of sovereign rights that it soon becomes an aggression.

No government in Latin America will sanction a precedent that later could be used against it. Dictators such as Augusto Pinochet in Chile do not want Washington to take up the cause of democracy in their countries. But other leaders with more legitimate concerns defend nonintervention as a matter of principle. Nothing has contributed more in recent years to promote Latin suspi-

cions than the Reagan administration's unyielding support for the Nicaraguan rebels. The clear objective of contra aid, as Latin Americans see it, is to overthrow a government the United States does not like, but with which it has diplomatic relations. Obviously this is an unacceptable proposition to any poorer, weaker neighbor. Even Latin Americans who do not like the Sandinists and who prefer to see them turned out of power find the American replacement — a rebel force funded and controlled by the CIA — as bad as could be.

Antipathy to revolutionary Nicaragua in many countries of Central and Latin America does not translate into enthusiasm for the contra cause. Few American commentators have tried to explain why no president, major politician or visible intellectual of Latin America has put himself or herself on the record endorsing contra aid. Many have harshly criticized the Sandinists and prized the internal opposition, but none has spoken in favor of the Nicaraguan rebels. To support them is to endorse CIA-sponsored intervention. No Latin American preoccupied with his or her personal reputation can favor such a policy.

In Latin culture, trust is to share. But the United States has made no effort whatever to take account of Latin American concerns, ideas and feelings in its policy-making. Instead, the Reagan administration adopted the patronizing view that America knows best what will cure Latin ailments.

When the eight most important countries of the region assembled in Contadora to say "no" to contra aid and to propose broad-based negotiations as an alternative to military solutions — or when a long-time friend such as Costa Rica proposed the same thing — the administration ignored them or called them naive. If the U.S. government does not trust our judgment, why should we Latin Americans trust Washington?

U.S. credibility in Latin America will not be rebuilt by theories of "good" intervention. Instead, Washington must shed its chronic derision of Latin American opinion and learn to trust — and to use — the political advice of its neighbors. Today, "good" U.S. intervention in Latin America remains no intervention at all.

The writer, a professor and political commentator in Mexico, is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

A Gulf Arms Embargo Could Work

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Cynics may laugh at U.S. attempts to introduce a United Nations Security Council resolution mandating an embargo on arms sales to Iran and Iraq. Yet even those who sneer at efforts to make such an embargo stick in the volatile Middle East should pause a moment. There have been occasions when embargoes have worked, even in the Middle East.

In the Middle Ages the nations of western Europe forged an understanding to not sell weapons to the Turks. In the 19th century non-slavery nations signed, in Brussels, an agreement to repress the African slave trade. It prohibited the introduction of arms and ammunition other than flintlock guns and powder into much of the African continent. More relevant for the Iran-Iraq war was the tripartite declaration signed in 1950 by the United States, France and Britain to restrain arms sales in the Middle East in an attempt to lower tensions between the Arab states and Israel. It lasted five years, until the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia concluded a big arms deal with Egypt and France secretly signed an agreement with Israel.

In 1967, Lyndon Johnson proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union limit arms sales in the Middle East. It is believed that Premier Alexei Kosygin responded with a secret letter supporting Mr. Johnson's plan, and the evidence suggests that there was a de facto slow down. Both Washington and Moscow sent far fewer arms to their clients there than they were asked for. Moreover, the supply of new, sophisticated weapons was halted. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt noted at the time that it was clear that a stalemate — no peace, no war — suited

the superpowers. There was some agreement between them about the level of arms supplies.

The agreement unraveled in 1972, partly because of the rise of Middle East tensions and partly, it was said, because of the U.S. decision to sell F-4 fighter-bomber aircraft to Israel. Until recently there had been little backing for again limiting Western arms sales in the Middle East. This was partly because, as David Owen observed when he was Britain's foreign secretary, it was a relatively painless way of recycling petrodollars. Secondly, it was part of the currency of Middle East diplomacy. President Jimmy Carter, when he negotiated the Camp David accords, offered further arms sales to induce Egypt and Israel to negotiate. Peace was bought at the price of raising the ante several times during the negotiations, but this was widely accepted as a good tactic, given the importance of what was finally agreed to.

Even in the heyday of U.S. arms selling to the shah of Iran, when that was the largest single arms sales program in the world, few voices were raised against it. It was, said a Senate study, a bonanza, reducing unit costs on America's arms production lines. The question of what some successor regime might do with the arms that Iran was stockpiling was essentially taboo. So willing was the United States that the shah made no effort to reciprocate the favor, by moderating oil prices, for example. Instead, he was the leading exponent of raising prices.

Clearly, there has been a major turnaround in Washington's thinking. It certainly goes far deeper

than the Reagan administration making demands for engaging in an arms-for-hostage deal with the Khomeini regime; for that, there is little sign of contrition. Moreover, a UN arms embargo has the support of Britain and France, who are not moved by guilt, and who have done well financially in the arms business. The turnaround is one of realpolitik: For once, the major powers realize how dangerous arms selling has become for themselves, not just for the protagonists. The Soviet Union, too, sees perils in a war that is stirring up passions it has little idea of how to control.

What is surprising, perhaps, is that, previous understandings on the Middle East having been private, this embargo is being sought at the UN, an organization that does not rank high in Mr. Reagan's favor. Part of the reason is the need to bring in China, a significant seller of arms to Iran, and part is the need to reaffirm that the United States is engaged in a broad-based approach so that the new arms dealers — Brazil, South Korea and Taiwan — will not feel free to have a field day.

To be sure, an arms embargo will not bring peace to the Gulf. This will depend on political movement toward compromise and accommodation. But without restraint in selling arms there is less pressure toward peace. Moreover, at least an embargo will work to lessen the damage that can be done to outsiders, in particular the international shipping along the Gulf.

A UN arms embargo would be a clear sign that the major powers are going to take a step back this time. And that, in terms of the Middle East, is as good as a mile.

International Herald Tribune.

All rights reserved.

Convenient 'Peace Plan' Won't Work

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — If Ronald Reagan is serious about his new "peace plan" for Nicaragua, he must think its Sandinist government can be intimidated into giving up its independence, its power and its Marxist world view. If, as is more likely, Mr. Reagan's plan is just a ploy to win votes for renewed military aid to the contras in Nicaragua, a Congress burned once too often should be able to see right through it.

Either way, as President Lyndon Johnson used to say of losing propositions, "That dog won't hunt."

The plan, drafted for the administration by a Democrat, Jim Wright of Texas, the House speaker, calls for an immediate cease-fire, followed by the cessation of aid to either side from the United States, Cuba and the Soviet Union, and the acceptance of "democratic reforms" by the Sandinists before Sept. 30. A regional settlement and a national reconciliation plan for Nicaragua then would be worked out by the United States and the Central American governments.

Mr. Wright apparently regards this as something like a last chance for a peaceful settlement. But there are good reasons for other members of Congress to suspect that the White House adopted the plan as a vote-getting device — believing that, if that the Sandinists don't accept, Congress would be more likely to approve renewed aid to the contras.

Some members won't have forgotten, however, that Mr. Reagan has been at least as reluctant a negotiator as anyone in Managua. He found reason to reject various peace plans put forward by the Contadora nations, and he rejected a Costa Rican proposal somewhat similar to Mr. Wright's.

Members also will realize, as Senator Dale Bumpers, Democrat of Arkansas, has pointed out, that it's "unrealistic" to believe that such a complicated, high-stakes scheme could be negotiated before Sept. 30; and that this early deadline means also that the administration would not have to sacrifice much aid to the contras before then. Nor will it be lost on anyone that the new proposal conveniently arrives just before the present program of contra aid expires.

For such reasons, the plan may not be as effective as the White House expects in swinging congressional votes to the contras — although its diplomatic prospects certainly seem dim. The plan would require the Sandinists to agree to "reforms" they have rejected before, and ultimately to accept politically the contras who seek to overthrow their government.

Besides, if the Sandinists have established any single point, it is that they have not been intimidated either by U.S. support for the contras or by what they perceive as the threat of direct U.S. intervention. Just as the Iranians have refused to quake before American naval power in the Gulf, the Sandinists have made clear their determination to defend the Nicaraguan "revolution" against Mr. Reagan's determination to oust or radically change their regime.

Thus the threat of renewed aid to the contras after Sept. 30 is unlikely to cause them to make the demanded reforms — including the suspension of emergency laws and steps toward open elections — when they have been unwilling to make them under the actual military pressures of the Reagan-aided contras.

Even if the Sandinists did meet this requirement, the proposal calls for the post-Sept. 30 "national reconciliation" plan to grant the contras full political rights, perhaps including entry into the government. By what measure of military success or domestic political acceptance for the contras should the Sandinists agree to such a self-defeating proposition?

All this strongly suggests that the White House is not offering a serious new negotiating proposal, but counts instead on a Sandinist rejection to bolster congressional support for aid to the contras. And even if Mr. Reagan genuinely wanted a negotiated settlement, this prescription would be fatally flawed by his insistence on those "democratic reforms."

Whatever his doctrine, the United States has no historic or God-given mission to bring democracy to other nations; nor does such a purpose justify the overthrow of governments it does not like. U.S. security interests in Nicaragua are only to prevent establishment of a Soviet military base and/or Nicaraguan aggression against neighboring nations — intentions that could be served without the contras or the overthrow of the Sandinists.

As long as it remains Mr. Reagan's policy to insist on both, that dog won't hunt either.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: 'Bull Moose' Clan

CHICAGO — The Third Term side-show bears more resemblance to an old-fashioned camp-meeting than a political convention. Prayer, song, pistol shots and hysteria on the part of the women delegates give it the color of religious fervor. Shouts of "Amen" greet any reference to the Big Chief of the "Bull Moose" clan, "Dynamite Ed" Perry, of Oklahoma, was as moved on one occasion on [Aug. 5] that he climbed into the balcony and beat time with shots from a six-shooter. Song books are being distributed to the spectators, and song is the prime feature of entertainment. The favorite hymn is the old Salvation Army tune "Follow, Follow, I Will Follow Jesus." The "Bull Moose" version runs as follows: "Follow, Follow, I Will Follow Roosevelt; anywhere he leads me, I will follow him."

1937: A Sour Sugar Bill

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives again ignored the wishes of President Roosevelt [on Aug. 6] when it passed the Jones sugar bill designed to restrict offshore producing areas. A Presidential veto is practically assured. Representative Marvin D. Jones (D., Tex.), chairman of the House Agricultural Committee and author of the measure, attempted to make peace with the administration by offering a compromise amendment, but the House rejected it. The President warned the House [on Aug. 5] that he is strongly opposed to the provision in the bill which would restrict drastically the amount of refined sugar permitted to export to the United States. Mr. Jones's amendment proposed to delete this provision, but it found little sympathy in the House.

OPINION

In a Land Without 'Glue,'
Glasnost Won't Stick Long

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Putting, as delicate demands, the best face on Soviet behavior, we can say that glasnost has glitches, as current troubles with the Tatars show. But the truth is, those troubles are only the most recent recrudescence of a perennial Soviet problem — "the nationalities question" — that sets a severe limit on the scope of openness.

Tatar leaders were expelled recently from Moscow, where a few hundred of their kinsmen were demanding that their homeland in the Crimean peninsula be recognized as autonomous. In 1944, 250,000 Tatars were deported to central Asia — perhaps 100,000 died — as punishment for alleged collaboration with the German invaders. The Kremlin's disproportionate response to the recent protest included accusations that U.S. diplomats had worked "to inspire nationalist manifestations." Understandably, such manifestations rank high on a long list of "antisocial actions."

The Soviet Union is run by a minority, the Russians, that is declining numerically relative to many of the Soviet Union's other captive nationalities. Like most such minorities that govern resentful groups, the Russians are regarded as arrogant. They do indeed despise many other ethnic groups, including the Tatars, as being "Asiatic."

Soviet leaders often denounce this attitude. On Oct. 6, 1922, Lenin was too troubled by a toothache to attend a Central Committee meeting, but he sent a note: "I declare war to the death on Great-Russian Chauvinism. I shall eat it with all my healthy teeth as soon as I get rid of this damned tooth." He promised that the presidency of a crucial body "should go in turn to a Russian, a Ukrainian, a Georgian, and so forth." But it would take more than 100 "and so forths" to cover all the unmetable ethnic groups scattered across the Soviet Union's 11 time zones.

Besides, the essence of the Soviet state was and is "democratic centralism" — control by a party organized from above and run from the political center, Mos-

cow. This principle is incompatible with local autonomy, but the pretense is otherwise. In New York in 1960, Khrushchev said: The Soviet regime guarantees to all national minorities an unbridled right of secession, and the fact that no minority has exercised that right proves that no minority is aggrieved. (In the late 1940s some people in Mongolia were just learning that the 1917 revolution had brought them into the Socialist Motherland.)

There are today three kinds of nations. One nation, the United States, is defined by assent to political principles of universal validity. Most nations are of a second kind. They evolved organically from the coalescence of religious, linguistic and cultural affinities. Then there are nations that are not really nations. They are aggregations of unreconciled groups hampered and held together by force. Yugoslavia and some African nations are in this category, as is the Soviet Union.

The United States is uniquely a nation, in Lincoln's precise phrase, "dedicated to a proposition." To become, say, truly British, is a complex and protracted process. Diverse millions of immigrants have become full-fledged Americans in a morning, by assenting to its proposition.

The Soviet regime fancies itself like the United States, founded on clear principles universally convincing to minds unclouded by ignorance. But Marxism is everything refuted by reality. Marxism is a 19th century pseudoscience that claims to lay bare the inner dynamic of history, a dynamic driven by economic conflict that changes with modes of production. Marxism, a "science" of conflict, can not accommodate the most striking fact of the late 20th century, the fact that ethnic assertion, not class struggle, is a prevalent form of conflict, from Mecca to Moscow.

But, then, the hope of communist universality — "Workers of the World Unite!" — collapsed in August 1914, when socialists in the German Reichstag voted for credits to finance the war that was beginning. The solidarity of the international working class was a fiction. The particularities of life, the traditional affinities that are the glue of nations, were more powerful, more real than the categories spun by Karl Marx in the reading room of the British Museum.

The absence of such glue, the presence of powerful centrifugal forces within the Soviet Union, and the fact that the regime's substitute for cultural homogeneity is a bankrupt ideology — all these factors mean that the Soviet regime can never be more than an occupying power sustained by force. Thus glasnost can never be more than a carefully controlled Kremlin tactic to confuse the West and motivate Soviet masses with a tantalizing mirage of freedom just over a forever receding horizon.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Kazakh, Latvian, Tatar

RED Square demonstrations by Crimean Tatars for correction of the injustice done them have brought two things to the world's attention. First, they recalled Stalin's crimes against the smaller peoples of the Soviet Union; second, they showed that Moscow's claim to a successful solution to the nationality problem, for decades endlessly repeated, is nothing more than self-deception. The Tatars' protest comes only a few months after the violent suppression of a Kazakh revolt in Alma-Ata against Russian colonial policy, and after last month's freedom demonstration in Riga by young Latvians.

—New Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About War, Past and Future

Thank you for printing Michael Norman's article "Listening to Him Testify, the Colonel Frightened Me" (July 28). It touched me in a very special way, for reasons having to do with my family.

Mr. Norman's article talks about World War II and Vietnam. "Only some of the survivors are easy to read: Those who have seen too much combat and those who have not seen enough. The former sleep in mental wards or seek the quiet of the woods... Men who have not seen enough combat, on the other hand, come home belligerent." "M*A*S*H" was about Korea. I have written about World War II. All of these writings are about World War III, too.

It is important for the Michael Normans of the world to know that there are many like us sharing this planet.

We need to make enough noise to counteract the convoluted thinkers such as John Hutchinson ("If Anything, North Deserves a Medal," July 28).

One of the many bores of living in the Netherlands is regularly reading your newspaper. I appreciate the balancing you do — as with the Norman

and Hutchinson pieces: they illuminate each other. As the Dutch say, "Success" to you and to Mr. Norman and his coming book about 12 Marine Corps comrades from Vietnam.

JEANETTE HUBER, Amsterdam.

Regarding "If Anything, North Deserves a Medal" (July 28) by John Hutchinson: Equating Oliver North's lying to Congress with the allies' lying to Hitler in World War II is a rather unexpected proposition. I wonder if Congress is flattered to be compared to the Reich?

L. BODMER, Zollikon, Switzerland.

If a man of Professor Hutchinson's qualifications cannot distinguish between wartime deception against a shooting enemy and the same things practiced in peacetime by one part of a government against another, and against its electorate, we really are in trouble.

RICHARD SAUNDERS, Paris.

Professor Hutchinson writes, "Winning Churchill never told Parliament

Finding Out About Peru — the Hard Way

By Tina Rosenberg

TACNA, Peru — Jeff Thielman was at the beach when Sebastian's baby died. Mr. Thielman, an American volunteer, had come to Tacna, an oasis of 600 people in the Peruvian desert with no electricity and one telephone, to build a kindergarten. The death of this infant would teach him what people in the Third World have known for generations about how little they should expect from life.

Mr. Thielman, 23, had taken the day off and gone swimming with a priest and two nurses working in Tacna. When they got back, Sebastian, a skinny 21-year-old, was waiting for them at the health post. He had been waiting for four hours.

Sebastian's wife, Heneria, 19, had given birth that morning. He had delivered the child and cut the umbilical cord with a razor blade. The baby was sick.

They went to Sebastian's house, a one-room concrete structure, with two tiny windows and holes in the roof. On the floor near the small bed where Sebastian, his wife and their older baby slept, were crusted cooking pots and a few pieces of clothing. Flies were everywhere.

The newborn was lying at the foot of the bed, wrapped in a filthy piece of cloth. It had lived eight hours.

The baby had been born six weeks premature, the nurse told Mr. Thielman the next day. Heneria had been hitting her womb in hopes of aborting the child. The nurse had suggested to Heneria that she have this child, then to use birth control, but Heneria said that she and Sebastian could not support the child they already had on his wages.

A week later, Mr. Thielman went back to Sebastian's house. Sebastian was earning 14 Peruvian intis (84 cents) a day, he said, in his job as a farm worker. Where he had come from, in the moun-

tains, he had been earning only 10 intis. He said that his life was much better in Tacna. He knew he was not being paid the minimum wage, 23 intis, but he said, there was nothing he could do about it.

It was mid-February 1986. Mr. Thielman, from a middle-class Connecticut family and fresh from Boston College, had come to Tacna with the school's International Volunteer Program to spend two

MEANWHILE

years teaching at Colegio Cristo Rey, a Jesuit school in Tacna, a town of 150,000 on Peru's southern border with Chile.

The school year would begin in April; Mr. Thielman had been looking for something to do until then. He found it in Sebastian's house. He would spend the next two months, whatever it took, trying to get the landowners to comply with the law and pay the minimum wage.

He took his project to the Reverend Fred Green, the World War II marine pilot-turned-Jesuit priest who runs Cristo Rey. Father Green, who has lived in Peru since 1959, told him not to waste his time. But after thinking it over, he told him to try it. "You might learn something," Father Green said.

On a Friday, Mr. Thielman rode his bike into Tacna and saw Oscar Galdos, the head of Employment and Social Security in the Labor Ministry. He described what he had found in Tacna. Mr. Galdos said this was a problem all over Peru, but he thought they could do something about it, but that transportation to Tacna, a two-hour drive from Lima, was a problem.

The next Tuesday, Mr. Thielman went back and volunteered to pay for gas for the trip. Mr. Galdos directed him to another official, who was not around. Mr. Thielman went to talk to a third official. He listened to his story and said she would call him the next day. She didn't.

For the next six weeks he spent every day with a government official. They all wanted to go to Tacna, they told him. But there was a meeting that day, or it was someone's birthday, or no car was available. "What a fool I am," Mr. Thielman wrote in his diary.

The school year began and for two weeks Mr. Thielman did not make his daily pilgrimage to the government offices. When he went back on May 13, there was a new man in charge. "He really wants to help me," Mr. Thielman wrote in his diary. "I talked to him and he said he'd talk to the mayor of Tacna."

A month later, nothing had happened. In desperation, Mr. Thielman made 100 copies of the minimum-wage law. When the mayor of Tacna came to Tacna, he gave him the copies. The mayor promised he would distribute them. "There are just too many damn tomatoes here," Mr. Thielman would say later.

Mr. Galdos was reading the paper when I came into his office in July and asked if it was true that some employers do not pay the minimum wage. "The great majority," he replied. "It is a disgrace, but the supply

and demand for work allows this to happen." He said his office would not start an investigation without a complaint from a worker. I tried to picture Sebastian finding a way to make the trip to Tacna to denounce his employer.

"This is the history of Peru," Mr. Galdos said. "It is the legacy of hundreds of years of colonial rule. The worker is always exploited... What we need is a huge campaign on the part of the government to improve education and health." Without these reforms, he said, there was no point in trying.

There are hundreds of cases of hardship, Mr. Galdos said. "I'm like a doctor who sees so many deaths," he said, "one more doesn't mean anything."

Today, Mr. Thielman laughs when he thinks about his quest. "I wanted to ride into Tacna on a white horse and announce, 'Okay everyone, now you'll all make minimum wage,'" he said. "But now I know more about Peru."

His new project, the Center for the Working Child, is going well. He obtained the use of an empty house in central Tacna as an afternoon center for the newsboys and shoeshine boys who work in Tacna's streets. They come to play table soccer, eat oatmeal with apples, watch cartoons and do art projects.

Mr. Thielman took me to the house of a boy who came to the center, Mauricio, 12, whose seashell sculptures had won an contest. The five children and two parents lived in a two-room dirt-floored house in the backyard of a wealthy man's house in Tacna.

Mauricio's father worked from 4 A.M. to 8 A.M. for no pay each day for the privilege of living in the house. There was no electricity, no beds and I did not see a bathroom, not even an outhouse. A garden hose provided water.

Mauricio's prize for winning the contest was a plane trip to Lima for a week of art classes, parties and political events with other winners. He was even going to meet President Alan Garcia Perez.

His mother didn't want him to go. It was too far away, and she didn't like the idea of a plane trip. She had been persuaded it was a good idea, but she was wavering, and Mr. Thielman made the visit to lobby her one more time. She wept while she talked to us, rarely looking up. She held her smallest child, an 18-month-old girl dressed in a torn sweater and tights. The girl's eyes were dull with fever. She had been sick for three days. The mother said there was no money to take her to a doctor.

I took Mr. Thielman aside and asked him if we should offer to take them. "Go ahead," he said, as if suggesting that I, too, might learn something. "She'll say no." She did say no, but she let me buy some liquid aspirin.

"If that had been me last year," Mr. Thielman said as we left. "I would have said 'Oh my God, let's do something.' Now I know you have to try, ask the mother to bring the baby to the hospital, but if she doesn't, that's life. I see so many sick kids." He shrugged. For a second he sounded just like Oscar Galdos.

The Washington Post.

GENERAL NEWS



Giovanni Goria speaking to the Italian Chamber of Deputies before the confidence vote.

Grudging Vote in Italy
Shows Coalition Frailty

By Loren Jenkins

ROME — The instability of Giovanni Goria's reconstituted coalition has been made clear by the grudging vote of confidence that the Chamber of Deputies gave his government.

Mr. Goria, a Christian Democrat, who at 44 is Italy's youngest prime minister, won the chamber's support Wednesday for his five-party coalition government, but only after three days of often acerbic debate that included such divergent subjects as Italy's Gulf policy and the propriety of President Francesco Cossiga's nomination of Mr. Goria, a former treasury minister, as prime minister.

Not only were Mr. Goria's proposed policies, on everything from nuclear energy to foreign affairs, questioned by the coalition's other parties, but his status and suitability for the job were attacked by some members of his Christian Democratic Party.

The vote in the Chamber of Deputies was 371-237 in favor of the Goria government. The Senate approved the coalition last weekend.

Thus for the first time since March 3, when Bettino Craxi, a Socialist, resigned after almost four years as prime minister, Italy has a cabinet that is not a caretaker government.

Few analysts believe it will come anywhere near matching the longevity of the Craxi government, however, because none of the problems that led to the breakdown of Mr. Craxi's five-party coalition has been resolved.

Mr. Goria is a compromise prime minister, chosen by Mr. Cossiga because the Christian Democrats' choice for the job, Ciriaco De Mita, the party secretary, was vetoed by Mr. Craxi. Mr. De Mita had openly sought the job.

Some Christian Democrats were upset that Mr. Cossiga picked a relative youngster from a party whose titans are in their 60s or 70s.

Some Christian Democrats have challenged the leadership qualifications of Mr. Goria, who likes to describe himself as "an accountant who is also a politician." Carlo Donat Cattin, a former health minister, said, "For me, Goria has always been and always will be nothing but an accountant."

However, Mr. Goria's experience as an economist, budget undersecretary and treasury minister should help him stay in office through the autumn if only to shepherd the 1988 budget through the parliament. After that, the consensus is, he will face serious trouble.

EUROPEAN
TOPICSBritain Cleared to Sue
For Nuclear Exposure

The British Court of Appeal has approved the right of former Lance Corporal Melvin Pearce to sue the government for damages after he was exposed to radiation during nuclear weapons tests in 1958. The decision upheld a previous ruling by the British High Court. The government, which is claiming immunity from damage actions by servicemen, plans to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr. Pearce, 49, who suffers from leukemia, was one of hundreds of British soldiers who witnessed nuclear bomb explosions on Christmas Island in the Pacific. The British Nuclear Test Veterans' Association claims that at least 22,000 troops were used in the late 1950s as guinea pigs to observe the effects of nuclear fallout on people. They contend that the impact has resulted in incidences of cancer, cataracts, and genetic disorders and deformities in their children.

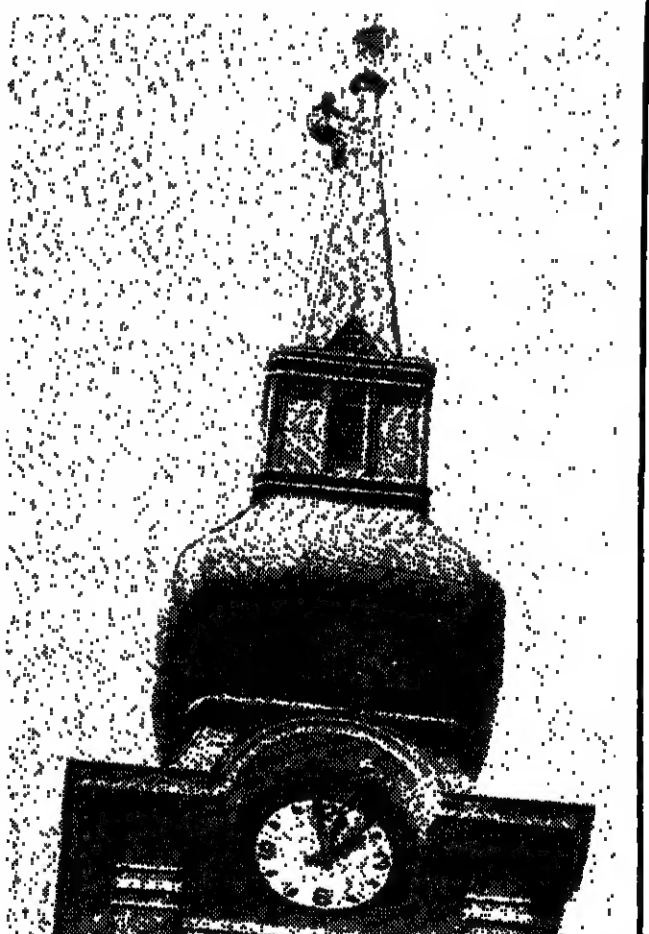
Mark Mildred, Mr. Pearce's counsel, said he hoped the government's appeal would be heard before Christmas. The veterans' association said Mr. Pearce might not live that long, adding that at least 600 other sick veterans are waiting for the case's outcome.

West Germany Rejects
Mercy-Killing Appeal

The federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe has rejected a West German doctor's appeal for the right to help a 27-year-old paralyzed woman take her own life. The court said it had no jurisdiction over euthanasia, adding that Julius Hackethal, the doctor, wanted to be absolved from a crime before committing it.

The woman, identified only as Daniela M. from Karlsruhe, was left completely paralyzed after a car crash four years ago. She contacted Dr. Hackethal after her own physicians and relatives had refused to help her die.

Last month, Dr. Hackethal announced he would install a machine with two tubes, one containing fruit juice and the other a fatal narcotic solution, in the woman's hospital room, allowing her the choice of when, and if, to die. City authorities immediately threatened to fine him 10,000 Deutsche marks (about \$20,000) for "disturbing public order." Dr. Hackethal



SCALING MAN-MADE HEIGHTS — Several mountain climbers, secured by ropes, scramble atop a church steeple in Mezokovesd, Hungary, to apply protective paint. Their technique was reported to be more economical than the usual method of constructing a scaffold.

Around Europe

Dutch Army conscripts, who have their own trade union and are entitled to a 38-hour workweek, will soon start receiving overtime pay. The Defense Ministry has introduced a plan under which the 50,000 draftees will receive nine days' extra pay a year, the average amount of overtime worked by all conscripts. The measure is meant to replace a system of compensatory time off for long hours, which draftees often accumulate to take lengthy leaves. At present, conscripts earn between 767 guilders (\$383) and 1,030 guilders a month, excluding bonuses. Last year, conscripts were given the last Friday of every month off, in line with the government's aim of providing 38-hour weeks for all public servants, including the military.

Twenty-one years after Venice was almost submerged by tidal waves, the city has begun work on a project aimed at preventing future flooding. Three canals are being dredged to remove 750,000 square meters (8 million square feet) of sediment to lower the level of seawater that regularly floods the lagoon city, eating away at its palaces and monuments. The sediment removal, expected to take three years, is only the first step. Later phases of the project include installing movable or inflatable gates that would reduce the amount of seawater that enters the lagoon. The gates are expected to be completed by 1995.

Madrid's serenos, or night watchmen, have lost their jobs just a year after they were brought back as an experiment to combat petty crime. The city council has turned down their demand to receive salaries equal to those of policemen. The serenos, late-night residents for more than a century until they were phased out in 1976, returned to the streets of Madrid in early 1986. The city council has offered them administrative jobs.

—SYTSKE LOOLIJEN

Pope Invites Jewish Leaders to Rome
In Bid to Avoid Boycott of U.S. Event

By Joseph Berger

NEW YORK — Pope John Paul II has agreed to meet at the Vatican with Jewish spokesmen upset over his granting an audience to President Kurt Waldheim of Austria.

The invitation for a session at the end of this month or the beginning of September came amid concern that Jewish anger over the Waldheim audience could impede a largely ceremonial meeting between the pope and American Jews scheduled for Sept. 11 in Miami.

The pope, making his second trip to the United States, will visit nine American cities Sept. 10-19.

Elan Steinberg, executive director of the Jewish representatives at the Vatican meeting would want to convey their "anguish and pain as well as their shock and dismay" at the papal audience June 25 with Mr. Waldheim.

During World War II, Mr. Waldheim served in German units that have been implicated in deportations of Jews in Greece and reprisals against partisans in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Steinberg said the invitation to the Vatican session would not immediately end threats by leaders of key Jewish groups to boycott the Miami ceremony.

"There's no formal linkage," he said, "but clearly we can't ignore the fact that what happens in Miami depends to a great extent on what happens in Rome beforehand."

Soon after the Waldheim meeting was announced, American Jewish officials appealed for a substantive meeting with the pope that might avert any disruption of the Miami ceremony.

The invitation to the Vatican was extended Tuesday by Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, president of the Vatican Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews. He made the invitation in a telephone call to Rabbi Mordecai Waxman of Great Neck, New York, chairman of the International Jewish Committee on Interreligious Consultations.

Members of several Jewish organizations that make up the International Jewish Committee met Wednesday at the headquarters of the Synagogue Council of America

U.S. Has Marine Anti-Terror Force Ready

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Over the last two years, the U.S. Marine Corps has quietly trained amphibious battalions that can be deployed overseas to mount commando raids, evacuate American diplomats from besieged embassies and help rescue hostages captured by terrorists.

The new tasks for the Marines, whose primary mission has long been to seize and hold beachheads, have enhanced the overall ability of the armed forces to conduct what are known as special operations, or unconventional warfare, according to military experts.

Marine officers said one of the newly trained amphibious units of 2,000 marines is aboard ship in the Arabian Sea and is ready to carry out a strike by helicopter or landing craft within six hours of receiving an order. This is the first such deployment in that region, the officers said.

They said that in the current state of tension in the Gulf, it is necessary to be prepared to go ashore to defend installations,

evacuate diplomats or help rescue hostages.

The officers gave no indication that any operations had been planned or considered, noting only that the presence of the Marine amphibious unit made such a mission possible.

"Everybody who goes over there is on the cutting edge," one officer said.

Among the other forces trained for special operations are the army's Rangers, who mount raids by parachute; the Green Berets, or Special Forces, who train for guerrilla warfare and counterinsurgency operations; and the secret Delta unit that specializes in rescuing hostages. For a hostage rescue the new Marine units would normally be used to secure a perimeter for rescues undertaken by the Delta unit.

The navy's Seals — the acronym stands for sea-air-land — are trained for waterborne strikes and reconnaissance and have several sailors on duty with the Marine amphibious units. The air force's Special Operations Wing has been trained for infiltration, for slipping

personnel out of harm's way and for aerial supply missions.

The Marine Corps, in response to a directive from the Defense Department in 1984, decided to train existing Marine amphibious units in special operations rather than set up separate units for such tasks.

"We had to overcome a mindset," an officer said, referring to the longstanding reliance of the Marines on head-on attack to overcome an enemy by sheer power. The new training has emphasized swift planning, operations launched from ships over the horizon, and operations at night in adverse weather and with communications and radar blacked out.

With two Marine amphibious units afloat at any given time, usually one in the Mediterranean and the other in the Pacific, the officers said, they could often be the closest available units for a special operation ordered from Washington.

Each unit is trained in variations on the amphibious raid, including reinforcing guards at a U.S. embassy, evacuating American citizens from a troubled area and recovering downed pilots.

The unit now in the Arabian Sea,

Marine Amphibious Unit 24, could strike targets either on a coast or inland. To reach an inland target, troop-carrying helicopters would be refueled by other helicopters or cargo planes, as were the troop-carrying helicopters used in the aborted rescue of American hostages in Tehran in 1980.

Marine amphibious units are heavily armed, giving a raiding team a sizable arsenal from which to draw. The units are armed with eight artillery howitzers that can be transported by helicopter, 80 machine guns, 40 anti-tank weapons and five tanks. They also have 19 troop and cargo helicopters, four attack helicopters and five anti-aircraft teams armed with Stinger shoulder-fired missiles.

The Marines have practiced unconventional operations in several countries, always with the approval of the governments involved. The operations included a raid in Spain, a recovery operation in Morocco, an aerial seizure and hostage rescue in Italy, aerial refueling in Sardinia, the evacuation of Americans in Tunisia and a long-range raid with a refueling operation in France.

U.S. Moving To Tighten Iran Trade

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an effort to further isolate Iran, the Reagan administration is moving toward more severe restrictions on trade with that country, according to State Department officials.

Last year trade totaled \$34 million in exports to Iran and \$612 million in imports from Iran.

A senior State Department official was expected to recommend new restrictions on trade with Iran at an interagency policy review meeting on Thursday. He is arguing in favor of controls on nonmilitary items that could be converted to military use, including various communications equipment, scuba diving gear, and boating and radio equipment.

The United States exports a variety of goods to Iran, including food, beverages, tobacco, mineral fuels, chemicals, machinery, telecommunications equipment, electronic components, heating and cooling equipment, fertilizer and medicines.

Imports from Iran include crude oil, carpets, pistachio nuts, caviar, furs and skins, glassware and spices.

■ **Paris May Reject Iran Oil**

France has urged its oil companies to stop buying Iranian crude oil, Industry Minister Alain Madelin announced Thursday, confirming a rumor that had been widespread for a week. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

"I don't think he knows what he

Shah's Son Seeks to Restore Throne

He Cites 'Considerable Resistance' to Khomeini in Iran

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Cyrus Reza Pahlavi, the son of the late shah of Iran, announced a campaign Thursday to unite opposition to the Islamic Republic of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, saying he hoped to restore a constitutional monarchy.

Prince Reza, 26, said at a news conference in the Paris apartment of his aunt, Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, that he had played a low-key role in the eight years since the revolution that overthrew his father, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Now, he said, "circumstances are favorable and I hope to play a far more active role."

Aides to the prince, who was proclaimed shah at a private ceremony in Cairo after his father's death in 1980, said that he would move soon to Europe from Washington to coordinate his campaign.

Prince Reza said there was considerable resistance to Ayatollah Khomeini among Iranian civilians as well as in the armed forces, which he said were "ready to act at the right moment."

He said he had devoted the last few years to organizing "underground resistance networks" inside Iran. He did not elaborate.

A measure of the difficulty that Prince Reza is likely to face in uniting the Iranian opposition was provided by Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who was elected as the first president of Iran in 1980 but who was forced to flee into exile in France the following year after disagreements with the country's religious hierarchy.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, speaking from his home in the Paris suburbs, described Prince Reza's plans as "ridiculous."

"I don't think he knows what he



Cyrus Reza Pahlavi on Thursday: Iranians ought to have "a free choice to decide on what sort of rule they want."

is talking about," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

The opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini is split into factions across the political spectrum. Those who want to restore the Pahlavi throne are regarded by many Iranian groups as nostalgic, upper-class cliques with little grass-roots following.

Prince Reza said it was urgent to act to head off "the Balkanization or Lebanonization of Iran."

Referring to tension in the Gulf, Prince Reza said he thought it unlikely that Iran would attempt to engage U.S., French or British warships in the area.

"Khomeini goes for your weak points, not for your strong points,"

he said. "He attempts to paralyze democracies by terrorism."

He added that Moslem fundamentalists in Arab countries who found inspiration in the Iranian model did not understand the realities of life in Iran.

"These young people in the Arab world have not had the opportunity to go to Iran," he said, "to experience what the Iranians experience, to see their mothers stoned, their fathers shot, their sons sent to war, their daughters raped."

Prince Reza said that while he believed a constitutional monarchy would best suit Iran, the Iranian people should have "a free choice to decide on what sort of rule they want."

Nervousness About Iran Grows in Emirates

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ABU DHABI — The alarms that have spread from the killing of pilgrims in Mecca have touched here, at the mouth of the Gulf, reinforcing apprehension that Iran is a neighbor that cannot be accommodated but is too threatening to be defied.

The concerns of Abu Dhabi and the six other principalities that make up the United Arab Emirates — a federation barely 16 years old at the eastern end of the Gulf —

reflect the growing worries of other Arab lands in the region.

The focus of these worries is that regional specialists portray as a new and intense effort by Tehran to intimidate small neighbors under the guise of confronting the United States.

By tradition, the Emirates, some rich in oil, have sought to avoid antagonism with Tehran, preferring instead to trade and placate.

But the incident in Mecca, in which at least 400 people died in circumstances disputed by Saudi

Arabia and Iran, has sharpened apprehensions that stem from the Iranian revolution and the Iran-Iraq war, according to specialists on the region, and West European diplomats elsewhere in the Gulf area.

Within the Emirates, an expert said, a view has grown that Tehran's peacefulness does not deter Tehran from intimidating smaller neighbors.

The crisis in the Gulf has underscored what some here depict as ambiguities and vulnerabilities within the Emirates.

One regional specialist said the Emirates have been closely tied to Iran, both politically and economically, and they see no interest in a permanent state of hostility with Tehran.

Nevertheless, the Emirates, fearing the destabilizing effect of Islamic revolution and shaken by the bloodletting in Mecca, have largely rallied to the Saudi royal family, Iran's traditional rival for dominance in the Gulf, in the days of the shah as well as today.

That tilt has exposed vulnerabilities to Iranian retaliation. For one thing, both Dubai and Sharjah have significant Iranian communities. These include some families who settled several generations ago and more recent arrivals, among them both fugitives from the Iranian revolution and supporters of Tehran's revolutionary leadership.

The presence of those communities, a regional specialist said, provides a source of pressure on the Emirates' rulers to accommodate Tehran.

Dubai and Sharjah both maintain close economic ties with Iran, and Sharjah shares an offshore oil concession with Iran. At the same time, according to West European diplomats elsewhere in the region, the Emirates, like other Gulf states, face a deepening of the traditional schism between Sunni and Shiite Muslims. Iran's revolutionary leaders are Shiites.

The religious rift here is not thought to be as hazardous as elsewhere, since the Shiite population in the Emirates is estimated at about 5 percent, compared with 30 percent in Kuwait and more than 60 percent in Bahrain.

The greatest vulnerability lies in a geography and geology that leave a small population of between 1.2 million and 1.5 million to defend a long coastline and offshore oil fields far out in the Gulf that account for between 35 and 40 percent of the Emirates' oil supplies.

In November, both Iran and Iraq attacked Emirates oil fields near the line in the Gulf that divides the economic interests of Iran and the Emirates. Iraq called its raid an error, but the attacks prompted the Emirates to purchase advanced warning systems from the United States, Britain and France.

UNITA: Fearing a Major Attack, Angolan Rebels Alter Guerrilla Strategy

(Continued from Page 1)

ings of Prime Minister Chou En-lai.

Mr. Savimbi, speaking at a command post at Mavinga, a rugged 10-hour drive by truck southeast from Chambinga through the trackless bush, seemed equally disconcerted by the stand-up confrontation his guerrillas face 18 miles (30 kilometers) east of the government-held city of Cuito Cuanavale. "We don't want to fight them on their terms," Mr. Savimbi said in an interview. "If we fight on our terms, it is conventional, then we could lose. In the whole country, it is a guerrilla war. We like to go behind them in the flanks. Where they don't expect us, we are there. Where they do expect us, we are not there."

The UNITA forces, backed by the United States and South Africa, are digging in for the main thrust of a dry-season offensive that their military intelligence analysts said could begin this week.

UNITA expects the MPLA to push armored and infantry columns east toward Mavinga, as it did in a 1985 winter offensive. Not only is Mavinga strategically important as a gateway to the rebels' bush headquarters at Jamba, but it produces virtually all of the food for the UNITA-controlled southeastern corner of the country, called "Free Angola" by the guerrillas.

In 1977, after losing a struggle with the MPLA for control of Angola, Mr. Savimbi led his anti-communist followers on a trek to the region, where they established their enclave in a former game preserve. Before South African forces intervened in 1985 with massive air support, MPLA troops drove east beyond the Lomo River, nearly reaching Mavinga and delivering a telling blow to the rebels' morale and prestige. But they failed to capture Mavinga before having to fall back to Cuito Cuanavale.

Law enforcement officials are attempting to determine the man's motives. They said he was not armed.

They said the man had been "co-operative" but that he had changed his name and identity several times after first saying that he was from Tehran.

The battle at Chambinga, should it materialize, could be critical in determining the government's fate and UNITA will ever sit down at a negotiating table in an effort to resolve the 10-year civil war.

In Luanda, the capital, government officials have insisted that they have no intention of launching a major offensive this winter, despite estimates by the United States that the Soviet Union has sent \$1 billion worth of arms to Angola in the past year in preparation for a massive attack against UNITA.

Mr. Savimbi said he is certain that the offensive will begin in earnest before the onset of rain in the next two months, after which the government forces would be unable to move armor easily through deep mud and across swollen rivers.

UNITA commanders at the front and intelligence analysts in Jamba estimate that the MPLA is massing 12 brigades at the front, totaling 12,000 to 15,000 men, excluding a backup Cuban regiment that is protecting Cuito Cuanavale and Angolan logistical brigades that could be pressed into combat.

Mr. Savimbi also said that 200 Soviet-built tanks had moved from Mavinga to Cuito Cuanavale and that UNITA had listened to Cuban tank commanders talking by radio.

Angolan Army regional commanders, in interviews last month in Lubango, capital of adjacent Huila Province, scoffed at reports that such a massive buildup was under way and said they would not risk the South African intervention that would inevitably follow a major offensive toward Mavinga and the Jamba enclave.

Mr. Savimbi's rebel commanders declined to pinpoint their front-line strength, but their outspoken confidence, and the evidence of their deployment along a three-mile-long defensive line at Chambinga, suggests that a sizable proportion of UNITA's 28,000 regular troops would be available to try to

stem any MPLA advance. "We learned in 1985 not to put all our forces in one place," General Ben said.

"So we still have forces south and west of Cuito Cuanavale. Always when they push ahead, they leave their rear vulnerable, so we are leaving some of our forces behind them to harass their supply lines."

UNITA's chief of military intelligence, Brigadier Perigrino Wambu, said in an interview, "The major vulnerability of the MPLA is their logistics. With our guerrilla actions behind their lines, we will force the enemy to pull out of the conventional front to protect their supply lines."

Mr. Savimbi also emphasized the potential decisiveness of the expected offensive.

"It is a question of life or death for UNITA," he said. "On their side, it is a question of loss and start to negotiate. They will have to talk with us if they fail. On our side, it is loss and disappear."

GULF: Exercises Extended

(Continued from Page 1)

wait tankers and give them U.S. naval escorts. Iran has protested the action since it views Kuwait as an ally of Iraq in its seven-year war with Baghdad.

Moreover, the killing of hundreds of pilgrims a week ago in Saudi Arabia at Mecca, Islam's holiest shrine, sent waves of apprehension through Gulf states fearful of Iran. Saudi Arabia says Iran instigated anti-American riots in Mecca that led to hundreds of pilgrims being trampled underfoot. Iran accuses Saudi security forces of killing Iranian pilgrims on the orders of the United States.

Sources in Dubai, and West European diplomats elsewhere in the Gulf, said the United States had pressured Iraq to refrain from attacking Iranian shipping. Iran, for its part, has said it will not resume the "tanker war" except to retaliate for Iraqi aggression.

[In Washington, more than 100 Democratic lawmakers filed suit Thursday in U.S. District Court to force President Ronald Reagan to invoke the 1973 War Powers Act and let Congress decide whether U.S. ships should escort reflagged Kuwaiti tankers, United Press International reported.]

[The Vietnam-era law requires the White House to tell Congress within 48 hours about the introduction of U.S. forces into an area of actual or imminent hostilities. The troops can stay for up to 90 days, including 30 days for withdrawing, without congressional permission.]

Saudi Reduce Cordons

Saudi Arabia reduced the rings of security forces around two Iranian diplomatic missions Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Jeddah, Iran had warned that it would respond with force if the cordons were not lifted.

Iranian diplomats at the general consulate in Jeddah said that "the siege has been lifted" and the staff was free to move in and out.

The deputy chief of mission at the Iranian Embassy in Riyadh, Parviz Afshari, said, however: "A number of the security officers have gone, but others are still there outside the embassy. Now, it's a partial siege."

Saudi Arabia said Thursday that three of its diplomats missing in Tehran since Saturday had been freed but that the fate of a fourth was unknown. Reuters reported from Bahrain, citing a Foreign Ministry spokesman quoted by the Saudi Press Agency. The spokesman gave no details.

Iranian demonstrators ransacked the Saudi Embassy in Tehran after hundreds of Iranian pilgrims were killed or wounded in a riot in Mecca.

TARGETS: U.S. Alert for Possible Iran Terror Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

Tehran has risen, Iranian officials have said that they intend to retaliate with terrorism.

U.S. officials said the United States had increased the number of FBI agents assigned to investigate potential Iranian terrorist activities within the United States. The intelligence agencies are also said to have been directed to gather as much information as possible about the activities of known Iranian agents.

Several officials said the increased intelligence collection might be one reason behind the sudden surge in the number of warnings.

Susan Schnitzer, a spokeswoman for the FBI, said the bureau "was aware of threats being made publicly of potential for Iranian attacks against U.S. targets."

Administration officials said that U.S. intelligence routinely produced warnings of possible attacks against targets abroad.

They said that information

about domestic threats was less frequent but that in periods of tension in recent years, involving such countries as Libya and Syria, the FBI had increased its monitoring of those countries' nationals in the United States.

Several U.S. officials have expressed suspicion that Iran would eventually respond to U.S. protection of Kuwaiti tankers with terrorism. These officials suggest that it is unlikely that Tehran would confront the superior military force in the Gulf when it can search for "softer targets" elsewhere.

"Everyone knows Iran has a very limited repertoire," an official said. "Why should they use their weakest weapons against our strongest ones?"

Another official said the increased Iranian activity should be viewed in the context of Tehran's larger goal, which is to drive the United States out of the Gulf.

This official said that Tehran's policy appeared to mix bellicose public statements about terrorism

with easily detectable moves that demonstrate a willingness to carry out the threats.

Intruder Arrested

An intruder who initially identified himself as an Iranian national was arrested for trespassing after guards stopped him inside a secure area at one of the U.S. Navy's most sensitive electronic warfare centers in southern Maryland, law enforcement and navy officials told The Washington Post.

The intruder was discovered inside the grounds of the Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Activity near St. Inigoes, Maryland, at about 6 P.M. Tuesday, according to officials.

Law enforcement officials are attempting to determine the man's motives. They said he was not armed.

They said the man had been "co-operative" but that he had changed his name and identity several times after first saying that he was from Tehran.

PEACE: U.S. Ploy Is Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

House motivation for suddenly promoting the plan was to seize the initiative from the Iran-contra committees, whose public hearings ended Monday.

That same strategy worked in February, when the day after the Tower Commission report on the Iran-contra affair was published, the White House suddenly announced that Howard H. Baker Jr. was replacing Donald T. Regan as White House chief of staff, deflecting the public debate from the report to the new White House team.

But the suddenness of this announcement caught some administration officials off guard, including Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. A senior official said Mr. Weinberger was irritated not to have been included in discussions of the plan and to find that it called for the end of military maneuvers in Honduras.

"They are his baby," the official said.

The heads of the Central American states also were caught unaware, State Department officials said.

Nonetheless, senior officials from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica expressed conditional support on Wednesday for the new proposal.

The 1985 Reagan peace plan included a demand that the Sandinistas negotiate directly with contra leaders — an idea that the White House knew was "utterly impossible" for Nicaragua to accept, a senior official said at that time.

Wednesday's plan includes no



President Ronald Reagan meets some of the leaders of the Nicaraguan contras at the White House. From the left are: Alfonso Robelo, Aristides Sanchez, Maria Azucena Ferrey, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, Alfredo Cesar and Adolfo Calero.

such clause, but it does say Nicaragua must "stop receiving military aid from Cuba, the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc countries" if negotiations are successful and the United States ends aid to the contras. That, a senior official said, "is nonnegotiable for the Nicaraguans, and that is known" in Washington.

American officials also said they doubted the Sandinistas would easily accept the plan's broad proposals for democratic reform in Nicaragua or its idea that negotiations would begin before the contras had disarmed and disbanded.

The senior official, who has been directly involved in Central American affairs, said: "If the White House had thought the plan was acceptable, they would have changed it."

But Mr. Shultz said, "This is not a ploy." Adding, "What is being put forward here is reasonable, sensible."

Some congressional Democrats said that they viewed the plan as little more than a tactic to win support for the White House's expected request for \$150 million more in contra aid. The administration's record on Central American

peace initiatives does not argue against that analysis.

In September 1984, when the Nicaraguan government surprised everyone by agreeing to sign a draft of a Central American peace treaty being negotiated by the so-called Contadora group, the administration quickly denounced the plan. The State Department said it had several substantive objections, although the United States had not criticized the draft before.

In May last year, according to a former senior White House document maker public during the Iran-contra hearings, a National Security

Planning Group meeting of cabinet-level officials and others was convened because Washington expected that the Sandinistas "will likely proclaim that they are prepared to sign another version of the Contadora treaty."

Washington's strategy, the document said, was to portray the treaty as unacceptable to others in the region "while denouncing the Sandinistas for refusing to negotiate."

An official who attended the planning group meeting recalled that it had been convened in part because "there was a peace scare."

BUSH: Hearings Seen as Acquittal

(Continued from Page 1)

had predicted, Mr. Bush said, "I'd say that if you are denied information, you can't make a proper judgment. I think the American people are fair. They know you learn from experience. You learn even when you're denied information."

He added: "And they know the realities of the job I'm in. I'm not the president."

Mr. Bush said he never discussed the arms sales with Mr. Casey. "Casey didn't talk to me about anything," Mr. Bush said. "The CIA director doesn't report to the vice president."

Mr. Bush had high praise for Mr. Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the dismissed Na-

JFK: Delays Reduced

(Continued from Page 1)

tion booths in the airport are filled, she said. Last summer, some booths went unattended.

"We are very encouraged," said William Cahill, a spokesman for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which manages the airport and criticized the immigration service last year.

Last year, it took an hour or more to process passengers from 55 percent of the 180 international flights in June and July through immigration and customs, Mr. Cahill said. In the same months this year, out of 186 flights, only 27 percent took more than an hour.

"It is still not what we expected," said Ernesto Ricci, the station manager for Alitalia Airlines and the spokesman for European International Carriers, which represents more than 30 international airlines.

The ideal journey from landing to exiting the airport, including passage through immigration, baggage collection and customs, should not be more than 45 minutes, he said.

"We are still experiencing delays of an hour and a half or longer on certain flights," said John A. Bastable, a senior vice president at Aer Lingus and the spokesman for the 12-member European North Atlantic Carriers Group.

"One would have to reserve judgment," he said, on whether or not "there is genuine improvement until September is behind us."

Panama Lifts Ban on Demonstration; 5 Opposition Leaders Go Into Hiding

Reuters

PANAMA CITY — Panama's military-dominated government lifted a ban on an opposition rally planned for Thursday as leaders of the protest went into hiding to avoid arrest.

The Panama City mayor, Jilma Noriega de Jurado, said the ban was lifted after President Eric Arturo Delvalle met opposition figures on Wednesday.

The rally was called by the National Civic Crusade, an alliance of business, civic and student groups whose aim is to force General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the head of Panama's armed forces, to step down and leave the country.

Tensions were high Wednesday, when Panama's attorney general accused five Crusade leaders of

planning a coup and issued arrest warrants for them.

Relatives and colleagues of the five said they had gone underground to escape arrest and were in "a safe place."

In Washington, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that the United States had no plans to resume aid to Panama.

Mr. Shultz criticized the Panamanian military, which has effectively taken control of the government, saying he believed that, as in the United States, "the armed forces should be professional and not political."

Mr. Shultz also condemned a recent raid by Panamanian government agents on the offices of the Crusade.

WEEKEND

- Sculpture in Berlin
- A Question of Sound
- American Actors Abroad

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

EDINBURGH

E Pluribus Unum

■ The Edinburgh Festival (Aug. 9-31) is the usual cornucopia of the arts, with a heavy representation from the Soviet Union, a celebration of George Gershwin (including a concert performance of "Girl Crazy") on the 50th anniversary of his death, a survey of two centuries of the string quartet, and for the first time a resident orchestra — the Pittsburgh Symphony under Lorin Maazel and Michael Tilson Thomas. The festival's second World Theater Season brings the Gorky Theater of Leningrad, the Gate of Dublin, the Raun Roun Theater of Papua New Guinea, the Tbilisi State Puppet Theater, the Berliner Ensemble, the Cameri Theater of Tel Aviv, the Yume no Yumisha company from Japan, the Royal Exchange of Manchester, and some of the festival's own productions. Dance offers the Ballet Théâtre Français with a homage to the Diaghilev Ballets Russes, folk dancers from the north of Russia, and a company from China with "The Soul of the Terracotta Army." Opera comes from Stockholm, Frankfurt and Helsinki. The Bolshoi Opera orchestra and the Scottish Chamber and National orchestras are among those joining the Pittsburghers, who will not only perform but tutor students and players in the region. The Melos Quartet of Stuttgart will do a Beethoven cycle, the Shostakovich Quartet plays the music of its namesake and other Russians, and the Arditi Quartet and others present the contemporary scene. Exhibitions include New Scottish Art, "A Celebration of Mary, Queen of Scots," David Salle and much more, and that does not even touch on the vast Fringe program.

HILDESHEIM

Treasures of the New Kingdom



■ Under the title "Ägyptens Aufstieg zur Weltmacht" (Egypt's Rise to World Power), the Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum — which itself has one of West Germany's richest collections of Egyptian antiquities — has mounted an exhibition of archaeological treasures from the period of the early New Kingdom (1550-1400 B.C.). Included are more than 300 exhibits from museums in Cairo, Paris, New York, East Berlin and elsewhere, as well as scale copies of tomb paintings. Running concurrently is a show of about 50 oils, lithographs and other works by the contemporary Egyptian artist and Egyptologist, Abdel Ghaffar Shedd, who incorporates images from ancient Egypt in his work. The shows run to Nov. 29.

LUCERNE

An Eclectic Musical Feast

■ The Lucerne Festival (Aug. 15-Sept. 9) is one of the old established firms in the festival business, and one of the few to depend mainly on concerts rather than theater. The programs take due note of anniversaries, among them the 50th of the deaths of Ravel, Roussel and Gershwin, including an exhibition that emphasizes the Swiss connections of Maurice Ravel and Albert Roussel. Music of 20th-century American composers is liberally represented, beginning with Aaron Copland in the opening concert. Leonard Bernstein is represented by his "Chichester Psalms," then he turns up in the flesh conducting the Vienna Philharmonic in Mahler, Sibelius and his own "Jeremiah" Symphony, and other programs offer works by Charles Ives, Elliott Carter, George Rochberg, Irving Fine, Samuel Barber, Roger Sessions and Gunther Schuller. The Municipal Theater has a production (in German, of course) of Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman." Exhibitions include Augusto Giacometti (1877-1947), a Swiss pioneer of abstract art and a major figure in the Symbolist movement, and the American photographer T.E. David Plowden. Both run until Sept. 20.

NEW YORK

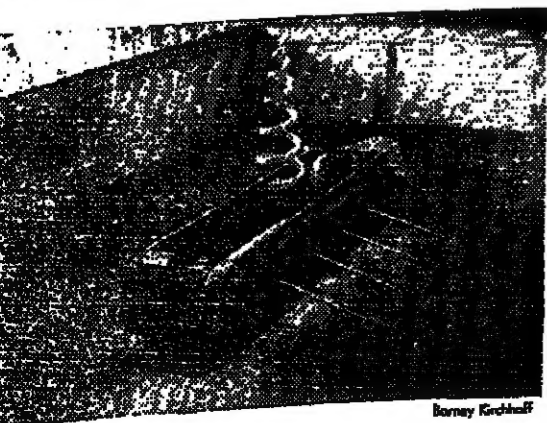
Festival Latino

■ The 11th Festival Latino — the biggest Latin American cultural event in the United States and one of the most important showcases anywhere for Latin talent — runs through Aug. 23 with Latin American, Spanish and Hispanic-American theater, films and music at the Public Theater on Lafayette Street, the open-air Delacorte Theater in Central Park and the Metro Cinema on upper Broadway. Stage presentations, most with simultaneous interpretations in English through headphones, are at the Public. So is the Tribute to Argentine Cinema, spanning four decades of one of South America's most influential film centers. A movie festival at the Metro offers works from nine Latin American countries, all subtitled in English. Fifty hours of Spanish- and Portuguese-language television programs will be shown over local cable TV. (NYT)

PARIS

Oldenburg's Swiss Army Boat

■ Claes Oldenburg's 78-foot-long boat (24 meters) in the shape of a Swiss Army knife has docked in the center pit of the Pompidou Center. Oldenburg, the man who gave Chicago its giant baseball bat sculpture, devised the craft, which has four oars on each side, two blades that open and a corkscrew that serves as a mast, for a happening in Venice two years ago, and it has been floating around museums since. The boat originally was part of a three-person event called "Il Corso del Colletto," with Coosje Van Bruggen and Frank O. Gehry. An exhibition in one of the Pompidou galleries shows costumes, sets and other objects associated with the performance. The Pompidou port call lasts through Oct. 5.



A Gold Mine Of Inca History

A manuscript believed lost for 380 years contains details about the empire that are likely to cause a significant reappraisal of the era.

by Barry James

WHEN Francisco Pizarro and his tiny band of *Conquistadores* marched into Peru and seized control of their empire, the defeated Incas, who had no written language of their own, had few friends to tell their side of the story.

One who did was Juan de Betanzos, a Spaniard from Valladolid who lived among the Inca nobles and compiled a detailed account of their history, legends, laws and customs. But Betanzos's manuscript disappeared 380 years ago, and only a fragment remained to intrigue historians.

Now, by chance, the complete document has reappeared. It was discovered in a private library in Palma de Mallorca by Mari Carmen Martin Rubio, professor of American history at the Complutense University in Madrid. She said the manuscript contains details about the Inca empire and the first years of the Spanish conquest that are likely to cause a significant reappraisal of the period.

It is a version like no other," she said in a telephone interview.

Betanzos learned Quechua, the Inca language, and married a princess, Kusi Rimay Ocelo. She had been destined to become the principal wife of Atahualpa, the last of the Inca emperors, but instead it is believed she became the mistress of Pizarro and had two children before marrying Betanzos. His marriage gave Betanzos access to the educated class of Inca nobles responsible for the collective memory of their race.

These were the *quipu canchayoc*, the official interpreters of the *quipu*, a device of knotted, varicolored cords that was used as an aid in reciting narratives, histories and genealogies. The Incas controlled an empire they called Tawantinsuyu stretching from modern Ecuador to southern Chile, the distance from Paris to Moscow.

"Betanzos lived in the Inca court and was sympathetic toward the nobles," Martin Rubio said. "He had a great respect and admiration for everything that inspired their culture."

He injected little of himself into the account, other than to lament the killing of Atahualpa and the destruction of the buildings at Cuzco. He generally remained behind the scenes, preferring to let the Incas tell their story in their own words. "His account is very impartial," Martin Rubio said. "That is one of the reasons it is so valuable."

Most other accounts from that period were by Spaniards about Spaniards, she said. Even the Inca historian, El Inca Garcilaso de la Vega, was writing from a Hispanized point of view. He was the son of a Spanish nobleman and an Inca princess and spent much of his life in Spain. Pizarro's invasion already had taken place by the time he was born, and part of his sweeping history of Peru is based on secondary sources. Betanzos, however, was with the invasion from the start, and he relies entirely on the *quipu canchayoc*.



Copy of a page from the 16th-century manuscript found by historian Maria del Carmen Martin Rubio, above.

"Betanzos went to the primary sources and his chronicles differ substantially from the others," Martin Rubio said. "I think his is probably the more accurate."

The manuscript was written about 1551 on the orders of the viceroy, Antonio de Mendoza, who wanted to find out more about the ancient society the Spanish administration was taking over. It was sent back to Spain, and the original was last heard of in 1607 in a mention by Gregorio Garcia, a Dominican priest who wrote a catechism for the Incas.

A copy of the first 18 chapters detailing the formation of Cuzco and its government was conserved in the library of the monastery of El Escorial near Madrid. This provided valuable material for W.H. Prescott's highly readable but romanticized 19th-century "History of the Conquest of Peru." Like most historians of the period, Martin Rubio was convinced the rest of the document had been destroyed. Some time ago, a friend sent her a clipping from a local newspaper that said a copy of Betanzos's book was in the library of the Bartolomé March foundation in Palma de Mallorca. She thought little of it, assuming

the clipping referred to a copy of the 18 chapters already known.

Nevertheless, she flew to Palma three months ago, saw the manuscript, and immediately realized she had stumbled onto something big.

Martin Rubio says there is no doubt the manuscript is genuine. The parchment dates from the 16th century, and the syntax, spelling and cramped, italic form of Castilian are all from that period. The 120-page manuscript contains all 82 original chapters.

Part one is the fragment already known. Part two describes the laws and social program of Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui, a great reformer among the Inca emperors. The third part details the war between Atahualpa and his brother, Huáscar, for the throne of Cuzco; the death of Atahualpa, whom the *Conquistadores* strangled after he delivered a "king's ransom" of gold; and a subsequent revolt by the Inca leader Manco Capac.

Martin Rubio says the manuscript presents a hitherto unknown view of Pizarro and the Spaniards, whom the Incas regarded as strange, corpulent beings hidden top to toe behind beards, heavy layers of clothes and boots. It describes a well-organized au-

thoritarian Inca society in which the subjects were tightly controlled, but at the same time provided with comprehensive social security. "In some ways, the Incas reached a level we have to envy," Martin Rubio said.

There is a huge quantity of detail, minutely told," she said.

The historian has prepared the manuscript for publication in Spain in two months, using her knowledge of paleography to transcribe it into modern Spanish. "But I kept the original flavor," she added.

The *quipu canchayoc* spent four years learning Quechua, then the language of the Inca nobility, religion, the interpretation of the *quipu* and the history of their race. But Spanish bureaucracy and religion replaced the benign tyranny and theocracy of the Incas. The written word replaced oral tradition and the official memorizers faded away. Betanzos copied down their swansong. It was his, too, for nothing more is known of him.

It appears the manuscript may have been in the possession of the Dukes of Medinaceli since its disappearance. The March Foundation acquired the Medinaceli library 20 years ago.

Bernstein, Boulanger: The Rite of Fontainebleau

by David Stevens

PARIS — A couple of weeks ago the Salle Pleyel was packed for a concert by the Orchestre de Paris, which is a considerable tribute to the drawing power of Leonard Bernstein, keeping in mind that by late July many Parisian *melomanes* have headed south and that by Bernsteinian standards he was making only a one-shot cameo appearance — coming on after the intermission to wind up the concert with one of his warhorses, Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring."

But what this concert was really all about took place before the intermission, when three students of the conducting seminar at the Conservatoire Americain in Fontainebleau took their turns on the podium leading the orchestra in major works from the concert repertoire. Bernstein, whose passion and genius for teaching are not less than for other aspects of his art, had spent four days working with the seminar students and the school's 46-piece orchestra in the Jeu de Paume of the Fontainebleau palace. Then he picked three of the 10 students to join him on the stage of the Salle Pleyel.

The three he picked reflected the mix of nationalities among the conservatoire's students, for although the school was founded as a French school for Americans, it has long since ceased to have an exclusively American student body. Jay Talgam, a 29-year-old Israeli, took the orchestra through a neat reading of Prokofiev's "Classical" Symphony. Jean-Marc Burfin, a newly minted *premier prix* in conducting from the Conservatoire de Paris, had the toughest job — Copland's "Billy the Kid" suite. He did not quite get the Paris orchestra to sound idiomatic, but then Copland himself has had that trouble with French orchestras. ("A week ago he didn't know anything about 'Billy the Kid,'" Bernstein said with immense satisfaction after the concert.)

The third was a lanky 30-year-old American, Michael Barrett, who has already studied with Bernstein, among others, and has a fair amount of professional experience, all of which showed in the aplomb with which he conducted Ravel's second "Daphnis et Chloe" suite and accepted the ovation he got for it. It was typical of Bernstein — who is a musical chameleon, at home in all idioms — to have a Frenchman conduct Copland and an American do Ravel.

The concert was a benefit for the Ecoles d'Art Americaines — the formal name of the conservatoire and its associate Ecoles des Beaux-Arts. It also commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Nadia Boulanger, who taught at the conservatoire



Leonard Bernstein with the student conductors.

from the time it was founded in 1921 until her death in 1979 and was its director for the last 30 years of her life. For good measure, this year also is the 50th anniversary of the deaths of two other noted French musicians who were directors of the conservatoire, Maurice Ravel and Charles-Marie Widor.

The purpose of this exercise was, of course, to honor the memory of Nadia Boulanger, but more important, it was a highly visible sign of an effort — under a new director, Jean-Pierre Mary — to redress the mission of the Conservatoire Americain, 66 years after its creation and eight years after the death

of the woman whose benevolent tyranny ruled the school for so long.

□

Cultural exchange was hardly the idea when General John J. Pershing asked Walter Damrosch, the conductor, educator and musical popularizer, to do something about improving the quality of musicians in the American Expeditionary Force. This led to the AEF Bandmasters and Musicians School at Chaumont, under the French musician and pedagogue Francis Casadesus, and with an all-French faculty. Casadesus was impressed by "the wonderful influ-

ence that Americans and French have over one another," and he was persuaded that "such natural, pure and agreeable relations" should continue after the hostilities in the form of a summer school at which American students could benefit from the tuition of professors of the Conservatoire de Paris.

With the support of the French government, the prefecture of the Seine-et-Marne department and the town of Fontainebleau, the school was given the use of the Louis XV wing of the palace, while Damrosch continued to collaborate enthusiastically from across the Atlantic.

The target was 1921, although by March of that year Damrosch felt things were not moving quickly enough and tried to persuade Casadesus to delay opening until 1922, when there would be "several hundreds of eager young Americans ready to take advantage of such a splendid opportunity."

Nonetheless, the school was inaugurated on June 26, 1921, in the imposing presence of Camille Saint-Saens, then 86 and in the last year of his life. The heavyweight faculty included Francis Casadesus, Isidor Philipp for piano, Lucien Capet for violin, Albert Wolff for conducting and, in the younger ranks, a 34-year-old teacher of solfège and harmony, Nadia Boulanger, and an assistant named Robert Casadesus, the 22-year-old nephew of Francis, then at the threshold of his brilliant piano career. (Robert Casadesus was also later director of the conservatoire, and his widow, Gaby, was on the faculty this year for master classes in Debussy and Chopin.)

Also present were 85 eager young Americans, some of whom had come with the help of a 25 percent student fare cut by the French Line. One of them was a 20-year-old from Brooklyn named Aaron Copland.

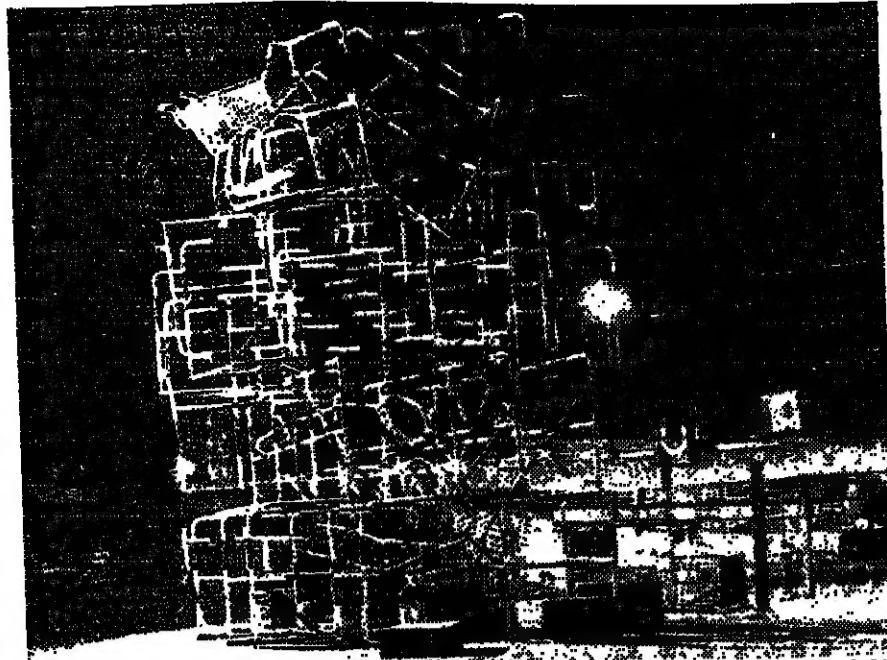
Copland discovered Nadia Boulanger at Fontainebleau and stayed on to study privately with her for three years in Paris, establishing a pattern that would be followed by so many Americans (although not only Americans) that a list of them would include a kind of honor roll of American composers since that time.

Widespread belief to the contrary, Bernstein's name would not be on that list. He did not study with her, but some of his musical education might well have come to him from Boulanger via others, and he certainly revered her for the same reason that Copland gave when he spoke at the school on its 15th anniversary — for "her attitude toward the whole art of music; I have never met anyone to whom music as an art meant so much."

For her part, Nadia Boulanger said she had met Bernstein only after he had finished his studies at Harvard, "but he was one of those pupils who can be taught very little because they have understood every-

Continued on page 9

WEEKEND



Olaf Metzel's "13.4.1981," a day of violence.

Sculpture Storm On the 'Ku'damm'

by David Galloway

BERLIN — Startled eyebrows hovered over the rims of coffee cups, and wedges of Kuchen hung suspended in midair. From the plush interior of the storied Café Kranzler (also known as "the widows' rendezvous"), the work in progress seemed to threaten the worst. A tower of red-and-white street barriers, cobblestones and a Broddingnagian supermarket cart rose precariously above the Kurfürstendamm. In Berlin the memory of street riots and demonstrations is evergreen, but here its symbols were more than doubled in size.

The ominous proportions stressed the idea of an anti-monument — not a celebration of heroism but a denunciation of urban violence. With the title "13.4.1981," sculptor Olaf Metzel recalled a day when demonstrations on the Kurfürstendamm ended with hundreds of broken shop windows, capsize automobiles and jumbled street furniture. The bloody parade was prompted by a newspaper report (incorrect, it turned out) that an imprisoned terrorist had died on hunger strike.

That a gifted young sculptor who witnessed that event should conceive this "moral assemblage" has an obvious poetic logic. Its placement on a cluttered intersection, on the other hand, denies both poetry and common sense. Berliners nurture a nostalgic image of the "Ku'damm" as a bustling boulevard, but it has long since degenerated into a traffic-clogged architectural jumble punctuated by sex shops and fast-food eateries.

Nonetheless, when the city's culture coordinators deliberated over the current 750th

birthday celebrations, the Kurfürstendamm claimed prominent attention. That Berlin will be Europe's official "cultural capital" in 1988 further encouraged them to think in terms of a major project that could be on view for two years. On paper, at least, the plan seemed commendable: Eight internationally acknowledged sculptors, all resident in Berlin, would be commissioned to produce works for this urban mile. The prominent location, it was argued, would prompt "a fruitful dialogue between artist and public." Instead, and long before the projects were realized, the "Sculpture Boulevard" became the target of indignant protest.

Citizens' groups submitted petitions, bombarded newspapers with irate letters, and demanded a political accounting. The Senate had, after all, approved 1.8 million Deutsche marks (about \$1 million) for the program. Anger ultimately would focus less on Metzel's fuliginous-like tower than on Wolf Vostell's Cadillac encrusted in concrete. The Old Master of the Happening tilted one car against the next and entitled the composition "2 Concrete Cadillacs in the Form of the Naked Maja." The art-historical allusion escaped most motorists caught in the stop-and-go traffic on Rathausplatz.

When the controversy peaked in early summer, protesters buried Vostell's Maja beneath floral bouquets and toilet brushes. The New Berlin Kunstverein, which had given the Sculpture Boulevard aesthetic and administrative guidance, collected the wilted tributes in garbage bags and dumped them before the house of the opposition leader. Art watchers fantasized over possible responses to the single project not realized for the Kurfürstendamm. Edward and Nancy Kienholz had hoped to install two construc-

tion cranes, painted in the national colors of red-black-gold, which would perform a jousting match with gargantuan, air-filled phallics.

Whether Berliners would have accepted the serial ode to a divided city is dubious. More likely, the celebrated local humor would have coined Safer Sex metaphors. Even without the condom condom, urban functionaries met the barrage with warring tactics. Some argued that provocation, not communication, had been sought from the beginning. Others, including Mayor Eberhard Diepgen, denounced the entire project. Appearing as celebrity guest on West Germany's most popular quiz show, he solemnly assured viewers that further "spectacles" of the sort would not be permitted during his term of office.

Overlooked in the squabbles was the sovereign authority of Vostell's provocative work that even harried commuters may come to acknowledge. (It is to remain as a permanent installation.) This is, to be sure, the last in a lengthy series of mummified automobiles that Vostell has dotted across the European continent. If self-quotation has limits, it can also radiate, as here, a persuasive air of conviction. Metzel's barricade-tower is also a work of genuine poetic power. Unhappily, its street-wise idiom is overwhelmed by the urban babble of the setting.

Few works, indeed, can compete with this polyglot environment. Conceptually, one of the best projects is Frank Dornseif's mammoth pedestal, at which earlier generations might have posed a triumphant bronze general. Here there is only a bare armature, casting its shadow as a metal silhouette set into the pavement. From such ironic shadow

theater, Dornseif has evolved a highly personal style, but it requires intimacy to reveal its full power.

Similarly, the playful elegance of an aerodynamic mobile by George Rickey, positioned before the half-ruined Memorial Church, seems dissipated. Those who admire Rickey's achievements are better advised to visit the nearby Pels-Leusden Gallery, which is staging an impressive homage to the U.S.-born sculptor on the occasion of his 80th birthday. (Rickey's works are on view at 25 Fasanenstrasse through August.)

Among the few sculptures to establish their own space and identity on Ku'damm is "Berlin" — a four-part ensemble by Brigitte and Martin Matschinsky-Denninghoff. Like twisted branches, the quartet of chromium-steel forms reaches upward to seek connection. As a symbol of a divided city who fate is indivisible, the composition has, not surprisingly, found a generally positive echo. On balance, however, the Sculpture Boulevard is the sort of project that gives public art a bad name.

Luckily, Münster's immensely successful show of public sculptures (and a more modest variation in Essen) helps redress the balance. For a total budget of 1.5 million marks (900,000 in official support, 600,000 in donations), more than 50 international artists realized works for sites of their own choosing. The result is a genuine dialogue between the artist and the urban environment. For 1.8 million marks, Berlin might have achieved considerably more than an interruption of a Kaffeehaus at the Café Kranzler.

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in West Germany.

Brigitte and Martin Matschinsky-Denninghoff's symbolic "Berlin."

To Amplify or Not To Amplify, That Is Theater's Question

by Bernard Holland

NEW YORK — Electrical amplification in the theater has infected Broadway, and some fear it is stalking the opera house as well. For the New York City Opera, it is a problem of communication. In the company's "straight" opera performances, there is not a microphone to be found, but the house's musical and operetta productions have to put communication where the mouth is. There are no projected titles, no Italian or French to hide behind. The current run of Stephen Sondheim's "Sweeney Todd" serves to illustrate.

Sondheim's 1979 Broadway success ventures halfway into the world of opera to begin with, and in a similar way, the City Opera finds itself balancing its big performing space (2,800 seats), its florid operatic voices and its full-blown pit orchestra against the subtleties of Sondheim's lyrics.

The house's response is again a compromise. Its orchestra is not amplified but everything on stage is. Seven microphones have been placed along the footlights with six more scattered and concealed around the stage. High in the balcony Robert Enter sits at a console and riddles the dials that raise and lower the singers' ability to compete with the orchestra in front of and below them. Broadway orchestras, by the way, are covered; the City Opera's is not. This production, moreover, has decided against the body mikes that are favored on Broadway. These tiny, radio-like devices attached to the performer, the City Opera feels, are compromised by rustling costumes and create aural confusion in duets. Beverly Sills, the house's general director, has insisted in the past that "when speaking parts are finished and the music starts, the engineer will pull the volume way down."

The directional problem — tricking the listener into associating a voice from a loudspeaker with the performer's position on stage — is handled according to the Haas effect, says Enter, speaking of the physicist who first exploited it.

"There are two sources of sound in the theater here," he explained at a dress rehearsal. "One comes out of the performer's mouth, the other from the loudspeaker. The brain tends to associate direction from the sound it hears first, so if you delay the amplified sound — say 18 milliseconds — the ear directs the eye to what it heard first." The direction can be modified and graded by changing the delay.

"It doesn't totally solve the problem," said Enter. "There is a point of diminishing returns, where too much delay turns into an echo, and this is a very wide theater."

A look at two of Broadway's current suc-

cesses shows that amplification and its aims aren't necessarily the same for every show.

At "Les Misérables," the Tony Award-winning musical, some would argue that amplification is a better term than amplification for this production's wired sound. Loudspeakers blast and screech musical values no matter where they are, but many people would point out that "Les Misérables" is first of all a theater show in which words are everything, where direction is equally projected and everything else is secondary. Some would also suggest — and on a similar note — that Claude-Michel Schönberg's score is created not to stand on its own feet but to serve the stage (something it does admirably), and we are less worried when it is distorted in the process. The music, in other words, always enhances the never-diminishing.

In "Starlight Express," on the other hand, amplification takes on an "artistic" mission: all its own — to create a wall of sound for the sake of that rush out at the listener and knocks them flat. Nichees such as this are held to a minimum in this hard-sell approach. For ears used to the operetta hall, the amplification at the theater creates an almost traumatic effect. Therefore, it really doesn't matter if Andrew Lloyd Webber's music — as some critics have suggested — is vacuous or not. Here it seems simply the tool to fire up an aggressive sound system.

Paul Gemignani, the Broadway conductor who also is the musical head of City Opera's "Sweeney Todd," is not happy about amplification anywhere.

"Natural sound is what it should be," he said, "and I think people are wrong to blame the whole problem on Broadway performers who don't know how to sing and project. Let the audience hear the players, who have become lazy. People just aren't used to listening carefully anymore. They expect everything to be brought to them."

At the City Opera, Gemignani has the added problem of adjusting the ballistics of Jonathan Tunick's orchestrations. With a closed pit in mind, to the open soundings at the New York State Theater, he particularly dislikes amplified orchestras on Broadway. Sondheim's new show-in-progress, "Into the Woods," Gemignani reports, will "start with natural sound" and take that concept as far as possible.

Sondheim, who showed up for last Tuesday's rehearsal, took a free moment to remember his youth of balcony-perching with Hal Prince, now the director, in Broadway's pre-electronic era. "Hal likes to remind me of the way we had to lean way forward in order to understand the words," Sondheim said. "We had to work to listen. You don't anymore, and this is amplification's worst legacy."

© 1987 The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

YACHTS

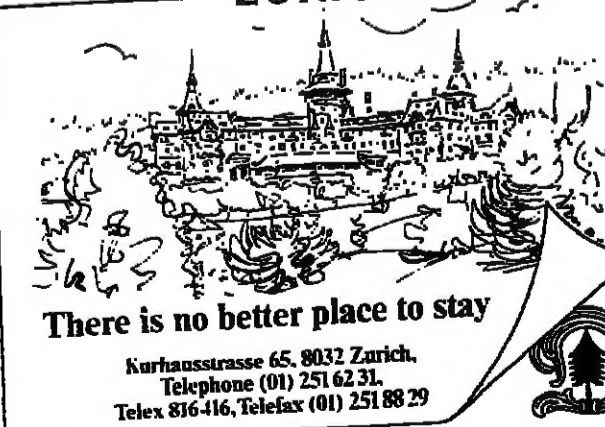
FOR SALE
32M MOTOR YACHT

Built in Australia in 1983, this aluminium fully airconditioned yacht was conceived for extensive cruising and is equipped with economical diesel engines, telex, satellite navigation, sauna & jacuzzi. Accommodation for 10 guests in 5 staterooms of the highest standard of comfort and elegance. Crew quarters for 6. Stabilizers and flying bridge.

Associated Yacht Brokers

19 Boulevard de Suisse - Principality of Monaco
Tel: 93 25 00 25 - Telex 479539 AYB MC - Fax 93 25 83 10

HOTELS

DOLDER GRAND HOTEL
ZURICH

There is no better place to stay

Kurfürststrasse 65, 80332 Zurich.
Telephone (01) 251 62 31.
Telex 816 416, Telefax (01) 251 88 29

GERMANY

GRAND HOTEL
SONNENBICHL

Garmisch-Partenkirchen

Your stop-over Hotel in the Bavarian Alps next to Munich, Innsbruck, Oberammergau and King's Castles.

Call us directly:
0049-8821-7020,
or Concierge Hotels Paris:
00331-47581225,
or SRS London:
00441-4865754.

HOLIDAYS
& TRAVEL

appears every Friday

For information call Françoise Clément in Paris on 46.37.93.82 or your local IHT representative

(List in Classified Section)

ENGLAND

LONDON:

•Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Oct. 18: The Image of London: views of London from 1550-1918 by artists foreign to the British Isles, including Rembrandt, Canaletto, Pissarro, Whistler, Monet.

•British Museum (tel: 636.15.55)
— To Sept. 20: Ceramic Art of the Italian Renaissance.

•Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08)
— To Sept. 27: 140 drawings by French Surrealist artist André Masson done between 1922-1974.

— To Sept. 27: Gilbert and George Pictures 1982-1986.

•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13)
— To Aug. 31: Retrospective of American Abstract Expressionist Mark Rothko (1903-1970) including about one hundred oils, acrylics and watercolors.

•National Maritime Museum, Greenwich (tel: 858-4423).
— To 1988: Australia 200: historical materials focus on the sailing of the first fleet to Australia in May 1787.

•Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel: 377.01.07).
— To Sept. 6: A major exhibition of the work of American-born sculptor Sir Jacob Epstein (1880-1959).

•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
— To Sept. 13: An exhibition of the design work of Finnish architect Alvar Aalto.

•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
— To Oct. 25: Master Drawings from the Ian Woodner Collection. Over 100 drawings from the early Renaissance to the Impressionists.

FRANCE

PARIS:

•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33)
— To Aug. 17: L'Époque, La Mode, La Morale, La Passion: Aspects of Art Today, a panorama of the international art scene of the past ten years in conjunction with the Pompidou Center's tenth anniversary.

•Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10)
— To Jan. 3: La troisième œil de Jacques-Henri Lartigue: photographs, 1902-1928.

•Musée de la Publicité (tel: 42.46.13.09).
— To Sept. 14: Rare Art Nouveau poster art, including Montmartre artists, work from the Viennese Secession, Catalan and American works.

•Musée de la Mode et du Costume (tel: 47.20.85.23).
— To Sept. 30: 80 examples of leading designer fashion of the 1930s including Chanel, Molynaux, Schiaparelli.

•Musée Jacquemart-André (tel: 43.29.55.10).
— To Oct. 31: Jewelry and precious objects by Fabergé from the Forbes Magazine Collection, including jeweled Easter eggs made for the Russian imperial court.

•Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Jardin des Plantes (tel: 45.87.00.28).
— To Oct. 31: Treasures of Tibet: A rare exhibition of objects from the kingdom of Gog in western Tibet which date mostly from the 10th to the 15th century.

•Musée de l'Orangerie (tel: 42.97.48.16).
— To Sept. 28: 80 drawings by Raoul Dufy for "La Fée Électricité," the 10 by 70 meter mural in the city of Paris's modern art museum.

•Musée d'Art Moderne de la Seine (45.55.91.50).
— To Aug. 29: Photographs by Emile Zola: 200 pictures taken between 1888 and 1902.

•Musée Rodin (tel: 47.05.01.34).
— To Aug. 31: 100 Rodin marbles on view for the first time in 50 years.

•Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 46.33.90.36).
— To Sept. 20: A 50th anniversary commemoration of the 1937 Paris

world's fair. L'exposition internationale des arts et techniques dans la vie moderne.

— To Aug. 30: L'Art Independent 1893-1937: a partial recreation of the 1937 exhibition of the same title. 350 works by Matisse, Picasso, Chirico, Rousseau, Modigliani and others.

NICE:
•Musée Matisse (tel: 93.62.12.12).
— To Oct. 31: Giambattista Tiepolo: 20 major paintings, 10 drawings and 80 engravings.

GERMANY

KASSEL:

•Museum Fridericianum.
— To Sept. 20: Documents 8: the 8th edition of the contemporary arts fair includes works by 200 artists — painting, design, electronic music, video art and architecture.

REGENSBURG:
•Städtische Galerie (tel: 506.34.40).
— To Aug. 9: An exhibition focusing on the art of the illuminated manuscript in Regensburg from the 8th to 15th century.

STUTTGART:
•Staatgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
— To Aug. 9: English Art in the 20th Century features the work of the most important British artists this century, organized by the Royal Academy of Art in London.

ITALY

FLORENCE:

•Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 55.27.60).
— To Sept. 27: Gold from Kiev: loan exhibition of 119 precious objects and artifacts from the Ukraine 8th c. B.C.-8th c. A.D.

MILAN:
•Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 70.28.19).
— To Sept. 6: Carlo Carrà (1881-1966): includes works of the artist's futurist and between the wars periods.

ROME:
•Palazzo Braschi (tel: 687.58.80).
— To Sept. 16: Carlo Carrà: about 200 works by the Italian painter.

TURIN:
•Mole Antonelliana.
— To Oct. 11: The Mirror and its

Double: art from many periods with the theme of the myth of Narcissus: frescoes from Pompeii, works by Raphael, Caravaggio, modern masters and contemporary video art and holograms.

VENICE:
•Museo Correr (tel: 25.6.25).
— To Oct. 18: Henri Matisse and Italy: over 300 works, paintings, drawings, cut outs and the totality of Matisse's sculptural works.

— To Oct. 31: Giambattista Tiepolo: 20 major paintings, 10 drawings and 80 engravings.

— To Oct. 18: Jean Tinguely: 300 moving sculptures in scrap metal by the Swiss artist done between 1954-87.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:

•Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Sept. 27: James Ensor: lithographs and etchings on loan from Belgian collections.

ROTTERDAM:
•Museum voor Volkenkunde (tel: 010.411.055).
— To Sept. 27: A selection of the recently renovated museum's most prized holdings of folk and tribal objects from around the world.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH:

•National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— To Oct. 11: French Master Drawings from Stockholm: 125 works from the Swedish National Museum's collection of 18th century French art.

SPAIN

MADRID:

•Centro de Arte Reina Sophia (tel: 467.50.62).
— To Sept. 15: The Spanish Pavilion 1937: Spanish art from the 1937 Paris international exhibition, with works by Picasso, Calder, Sert and many other artists who took part.

— To Sept. 6: A retrospective of 100 paintings by Colombian artist Fernando Botero.

SWITZERLAND

LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS:

•Musée International d'Horlogerie (tel: 23.62.63).
— To Sept. 27: The Hand and the Tool: over 200 tools and instruments illustrate the evolution of watchmaking from 1750-1920.

BASEL:

•Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28).
— To Sept. 27: Dutch Painting of the 17th Century: works from the Principality of Liechtenstein and Swiss collections.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK:

•Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
— To Aug. 23: A Joan Miro retrospective, with more than a hundred paintings, as well as sculpture and drawings on view.

•Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
— To Sept. 8: Bertalan 1961-87: Works by both German and foreign artists working in Berlin over the past 25 years.

•Studio Museum in Harlem (tel: 864.45.00).
— To Aug. 30: Harlem Renaissance: Art of Black America, a historical exhibition that features 300 paintings, sculptures, woodcuts and photographs and concentrates on Harlem in the 1920s.

WASHINGTON, D.C.:
•National Gallery (tel: 737.42.15).
— To Sept. 7: American Drawings and Watercolors of the 20th Century displays works from the Whitney Museum of American Art.

DOONESBURY

NEAT SESSION TODAY, AUNTIE, BLISS! YEARN THE HUNK UPS NOT! IT'S TIME TO TAKE HIM ON THE ROAD!

I AGREE! LET'S ADVANCE THE WORLD TOUR ON AUGUST 16!

WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT AUGUST 16?

ANY EATST BARBECUE, OR... HA! SOMEONE DROPPED A QUAKER!

ACTUALLY, I THOUGHT WENDY WAS IN THE CROWD.

YOU'RE JOKING! AUGUST 16, 1987, IS THE HARMONIC CONJUNCTION OF THOUSANDS WILL BE OBSERVING THE DAWNING OF A NEW AGE OF HARMONY.

SCIENCE!

LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS:

MUSEE INTERNATIONAL D'HORLOGERIE

TO SEPT. 27: THE HAND AND THE TOOL: over 200 tools and instruments illustrate the evolution of watchmaking from 1750-1920.

BASEL:

KUNSTMUSEUM (tel: 22.08.28).

TO SEPT. 27: DUTCH PAINTING OF THE 17TH CENTURY: works from the Principality of Liechtenstein and Swiss collections.

LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS:

MUSEE INTERNATIONAL D'HORLOGERIE

TO SEPT. 27: THE HAND AND THE TOOL: over 200 tools and instruments illustrate the evolution of watchmaking from 1750-1920.

BASEL:

KUNSTMUSEUM (tel: 22.08.28).

TO SEPT. 27: DUTCH PAINTING OF THE 17TH CENTURY: works from the Principality of Liechtenstein and Swiss collections.

WEEKEND

Foreign Filmmakers Turn to American Performers

by Annette Insdorf

ALTHOUGH there is nothing new about American actors starring in foreign directors' films — from Marlon Brando in Bernardo Bertolucci's "Last Tango in Paris" to William Hurt in Hector Babenco's "Kiss of the Spider Woman" — the phenomenon is assuming ever-larger proportions. For economic as well as artistic reasons, directors from abroad making English-language movies want to work with American performers; similarly, actors from the United States are attracted to the challenging projects that Hollywood doesn't seem to be offering. Perhaps Hurt's Academy Award (and Cannes Film Festival prize) for best actor sent an important signal to his colleagues, namely that a South American director could shape brilliant characterization as skillfully as an American.

"Good Morning, Babylon" and "Un homme amoureux" ("A Man in Love") are two examples of this growing internationalization. Both are English-language films shot in Europe by acclaimed foreign directors — the Taviani brothers ("Padre Padrone") and Diane Kurys ("Entre Nous") — and mainly starring American actors.

The trend continues with "Deadline," directed by the Israeli Nathaniel Guttman and starring Christopher Walken as a cynical American reporter confronted by war-torn Beirut. And John Shea — whose credits include Costa-Gavras's "Missing" — co-stars with Kelly McGillis in another upcoming English-language Israeli film, "Dreamers."

Both "Good Morning, Babylon" and "Un homme amoureux" met with mixed critical response when they premiered at the Cannes Film Festival, but the acting was lauded across the board. European audiences discovered Peter Coyote and Peter Riegert in Diane Kurys's first English-language film and Joaquim de Almeida and Vincent Spano in Paolo and Vittorio Taviani's first non-Italian effort. (Greta Scacchi, incidentally, appears in both.)

The Taviani brothers chronicle the experiences of two Italian brothers who come to the United States and work for D.W. Griffith, designing the Babylon sets for his epic film "Intolerance." In "Un homme amoureux," also set in the world of filmmaking, a famous — and married — American actor (Peter Coyote) falls in love with a bit player (Scacchi) while making a movie about the Italian writer Cesare Pavese. Kurys follows multiple relationships that include the actor's to his buddy (Peter Riegert), and the actress's to her dying mother (Claudia Cardinale).

The four United States-based actors offered a wide range of observations on the reasons for this internationalization, as well as on the differences between making films abroad and at home. Riegert — who holds something of a record, having starred in "Local Hero" for the Scottish Bill Forsyth, "Le Grand Carnaval" for the French Alex-



William Hurt, left, and Raul Julia in "Kiss of the Spider Woman."

andre Arcady and the upcoming "Stranger" for the Argentine Adolfo Aristain — said that "with foreign directors, there's more playfulness, or play, with the making of the movie. While there's still a lot of pressure to do well, the economic pressure is not as great."

"The stories are different," added the New York-based actor, "much less in search of the widest demographics. And they are cast according to the particular story rather than for publicity purposes. Diane — much like Bill and Adolfo — is very open to pushing what's at stake in a scene. They're not limited by the text — they're inspired by it. They have an innate understanding of how things change."

Riegert, who is currently starring on Broadway in "The Nerd," stressed the "more human scale" of foreign films.

"It's an economic phenomenon," the 40-year-old actor continued, "paralleled by the independent film movement in the States. There are enough people wanting to do things — whether writers, directors or actors — and there's not enough work in mainstream Hollywood. Just by necessity, the bounds will be pushed aside by the various needs of creative people."

But where European filmmakers once dubbed Americans into foreign languages,

now they leave their dialogue in English. "That's market-related," said Riegert, whose other credits include "Animal House" and "Concealed Enemies" in which he played Richard Nixon. "As the prices go up to make movies abroad, the American market is too huge to be ignored. 'A Man in Love' is not going to have much opportunity to make money only in France, especially now that France's moviegoing public has shrunk because of TV."

Diane Kurys maintained that the reason she made the film in English is that the central character "is American — as a real movie star has to be." Casting him was not easy until she saw "Heartbreakers," in which Coyote played what the title implies. "I had already seen 'The Jagged Edge' and 'Stranger's Kiss,' but never thought of using him in the lead," she said. "After 'Heartbreakers,' I said, 'perfect.' Coyote has a lot of charm, intelligence, tenderness and vulnerability. As far as Riegert is concerned, I wrote the part of Michael directly for him, and he was the first one cast."

The first actor cast in "Good Morning, Babylon" was Joaquim de Almeida, who came here from his native Portugal 11 years ago. He appeared in "Beyond the Limit" with Richard Gere, and his strong screen presence was not forgotten by José Vil-



Vincent Spano, Vittorio and Paolo Taviani, Joaquim de Almeida in "Good Morning, Babylon."



Peter Coyote and Jamie Lee Curtis in "A Man in Love."

verde, the California casting director for the Taviani brothers' drama.

When asked to compare working with European and American directors, the 30-year-old actor replied, "There is a difference — especially with the Tavianis because they are two; but it's like they're one! They alternate directing shots, and you talk only with the director who is shooting. It becomes like what we tried to do with the characters in the film, which is one coin with two faces: one completes the other."

Whereas Riegert's experience suggested a greater freedom with foreign directors, de Almeida's situation differed. "The Tavianis seem to be very mathematical," he observed. "In a way, they already have the film edited

before they make it. They know exactly where to put the camera, because they know which shot they will use. Americans discuss the scene before directing; the Tavianis want very specific scenes, and it's inside the specifics that we have to find our own freedom."

Vincent Spano echoed these sentiments when reached by phone in Italy, where he is making another English-language Italian film. "They want total control over what's happening in their frame," said the 24-year-old actor, whose credits include John Sayles's "Baby, It's You" and Andrei Konchalovsky's "Maria's Lovers." "As much as that could be frustrating, I learned a great lesson from them in detail. They know exactly what they want. It's like falling back with your eyes closed, and you know they'll catch you."

De Almeida — who speaks fluent Italian, in addition to French, Spanish, German and Portuguese — added that "Americans talk more in terms of objectives, and the Tavianis talk more about emotions. One particularly good thing was that they were so secure and sure of where to put the camera that they had time to take care of the actors. We were able to discuss things during rehearsals."

This is one of the key points that Kurys stressed, as she observed that American actors are "more available before and during shooting. In France, we don't rehearse; producers don't let you, because there's not enough time and you can't bring the actors earlier."

"American actors have a sense of their art that is sharper than ours," she continued. "There's a constant inventiveness; they sug-

gest more things, and really take the acting seriously. For example, Riegert chose all his costumes; he brought them in a suitcase, one for every day!"

The contributions of the American actors were especially important to her, because "Un homme amoureux" depends on character nuance more than linear plot development. As Coyote perceived, "The structure is derived from the intentions of the characters, whereas most American films have the intentions of the character subjugated to the plot."

During a telephone interview from Toronto, where he is shooting a mini-series, he added that "the primary difference is Europe's vibrant intellectual tradition: ideas have real currency there. I think that the reason I usually play villains in America and played a hero in France aptly reflects the differing attitudes of the two continents toward intellectual thought."

American actors do not have the same freedom that Riegert perceives among European performers: "They go from lead to supporting role, to cameo," he remarked. "We have a class system; if you do a few leads and then take a supporting part, people ask, 'What happened?' My ambition, or fantasy, is to make a movie in every country. My idols are the silent actors like Chaplin and Keaton who, because of silence, crossed all boundaries."

Annette Insdorf is professor and director of undergraduate film studies at Columbia University. She wrote this article for The New York Times.



Nadia Boulanger, whose 100th anniversary was observed this year.

Bernstein-Boulanger

Continued from page 7

thing," as she is quoted by Bruno Monsiegeon in his "Mademoiselle."

Jean-Pierre Marty shrugs helplessly when asked what it is like to be in the seat once occupied by Nadia Boulanger. At 55, he is an all-around musician: conductor and pianist, author of a scholarly tome, "Tempo Indications of Mozart," due from Yale University Press next year, and former director of opera at Radio France. At 12 he was a piano pupil of Alfred Cortot, and much later of Julius Katchen. He spent a dozen years of his career in the United States — where he began conducting with the New York City Ballet and American Ballet Theater — which gives him a useful bicultural attitude to his new job. He, too, studied with Nadia Boulanger. She was unique and by definition irreplaceable, his shrug seems to say. The world has changed, but the school remains.

"The basic problem is the orientation of the school; it has to justify its existence," he said. "In some ways, the fact that Nadia Boulanger taught and ran the conservatoire for so long was perhaps not good for the school as an entity."

"The Conservatoire Américain was founded to fill a gap when American music education was in an embryonic state. But that changed. Now many French want to go to American schools."

That sea change in the world of music education dates mainly from the end of the Second World War and it is what the school now must face. Marty believes. Indeed, there has been a 30-year delay, in large part because Nadia Boulanger was who she was,

and her fame in the United States was the main attraction for students.

"She was one of those people — Bernstein is another — who have ideas and the force of character to carry them out. Their acts are meaningful because they did them. The point is not to try and imitate Nadia Boulanger and the way she ran the school, but to concentrate on what the school has to offer, on what there is here that cannot be found elsewhere."

One thing the school has is its setting, the palace of Fontainebleau in lovely countryside 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of Paris, where the school has its classes for two months each summer. After the grand Mademoiselle died in 1979, the authorities did what they had been wanting to do for years — move the conservatoire from the Louis XV wing, so it could be renovated, to the part of the palace known as the Quartier Henri VI. The offices and practice studios there are spartan, but spacious.

The concerts that are given for school and town during the term are still being held in the palace's Jeu de Paume, which has an organ and a stage big enough for a small orchestra. But the Jeu de Paume is marked for restoration, too, and Marty is now jousting with the Culture Ministry to try and stymie this, or at least get a good replacement. The French foundation that operates the École d'Art Américain also owns its own faculty and student restaurant and two student hotels in the town.

But more important, Marty feels, is that the school still has much to offer Americans in what is unique about a French musical education.

"There is no point in trying to compete with the hundreds of American schools and summer courses. There is solfège, the thorough French way of studying theory and analysis; there are the different French schools of instrumental playing; there is the French song and lyric repertoire, touch of it unknown in the United States. It should be a meeting point of different disciplines, with both a performance channel and a theoretical one. There shouldn't be prizes or awards, and I'm not sure whether it should be part of the American credit system — it could lose some of its flavor."

Marty knows he has a lot of work to do. The student body of about 65 for the two sessions this summer is well below that of the Boulanger heyday. He hopes to attract some non-government subsidies to augment the tuition money (\$2,500 for all eight weeks this year), and to initiate a more systematic student recruitment and scholarship program. The trick is to attract strong faculty with good students, and vice versa.

Marty admits that not all of his plans this year worked as well as the conducting seminar, which he taught and Bernstein took over for four days. But Bernstein's presence attracted advanced students, made it possible to attract a 46-piece resident orchestra for little more than two weeks of room and board, and set up the Salle Pleyel concert. Bernstein's return is hoped for next year.

"I told the Culture Ministry," Marty said, "that it was only through this course that a graduate of the Conservatoire de Paris got to conduct the Orchestre de Paris."

Save 40%

or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune.

Country/Currency	12 months (+ 2 months FREE)	6 months (+ 1 month FREE)	3 months (+ 2 weeks FREE)	You save	
				per copy**	per year
Austria A. Sch.	4,800	2,600	1,450	A.Sch. 8,81	A. Sch. 3,207
Belgium B.Fr.	11,000	6,000	3,300	B.Fr. 19,78	B.Fr. 7,200
Denmark D.Kr.	2,500	1,400	770	D.Kr. 3,13	D.Kr. 1,139
Finland F.M.	1,730	950	520	F.M. 3,25	F.M. 1,183
France F.F.	1,500	820	450	F.F. 2,88	F.F. 1,048
Germany D.M.	580	320	175	D.M. 1,11	D.M. 404
Gr. Britain £	130	72	40	£ 0,19	£ 69
Greece Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Dr. 49,56	Dr. 18,040
Ireland £.Ir.	150	82	45	£.Ir. 0,29	£.Ir. 106
Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756	Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18,41	L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1,21	Fl. 440
Norway N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3,05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64,56	Esc. 23,590
Spain Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55,33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3,05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1,10	S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	430	230	125	Varies by country	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	580	320	175		

*In these countries, hand delivery is available in major cities on publication date.

For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address below: ☐

**Based on a one-year subscription.

Offer valid through December 31, 1987 for new subscribers only.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: (1) 46379361. Tlx.: 612832

Please enter my subscription for:

☐ 12 months (+ 2 months free) ☐ 6 months (+ 1 month free) ☐ 3 months (+ 2 weeks free)

☐ My check is enclosed. ☐ Please charge my credit card account:

☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ Interbank ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa

Card account number _____ Signature _____

Card expiry date _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/Country _____

Tel./Telex _____

—Now—
morning
delivery
for most
readers!



NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	412,200	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	342,000	152 1/4	151 3/4	152 1/4	+ 1/8
Merck	242,000	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8
Johnson & Johnson	232,000	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	+ 1/8
Amgen	222,000	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8
Boeing	212,000	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8
United Technologies	202,000	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8
General Electric	192,000	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8
Eastman Kodak	182,000	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8
3M	172,000	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Close	Ch'98
Bonds	87.70	- 0.09
Utilities	88.00	- 0.23
Industrials	87.41	+ 0.06

Market Sales					
NYSE 1 p.m. volume	NYSE prev. close	NYSE 1 p.m. volume	NYSE prev. close	NYSE 1 p.m. volume	NYSE prev. close
191,850,000	22,844,000	191,850,000	22,844,000	191,850,000	22,844,000
NYSE 1 p.m. volume	NYSE prev. close	NYSE 1 p.m. volume	NYSE prev. close	NYSE 1 p.m. volume	NYSE prev. close
191,850,000	22,844,000	191,850,000	22,844,000	191,850,000	22,844,000
NYSE 1 p.m. volume	NYSE prev. close	NYSE 1 p.m. volume	NYSE prev. close	NYSE 1 p.m. volume	NYSE prev. close
191,850,000	22,844,000	191,850,000	22,844,000	191,850,000	22,844,000

NYSE Diary					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	NYSE	NYSE
102	96	102	200	102	96
102	96	102	200	102	96
102	96	102	200	102	96
102	96	102	200	102	96

NYSE Index					
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.	NYSE
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
102	96	102	96	102	96
102	96	102	96	102	96
102	96	102	96	102	96
102	96	102	96	102	96

Thursday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	NYSE
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000

AMEX Diary					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	NYSE	NYSE
102	96	102	200	102	96
102	96	102	200	102	96
102	96	102	200	102	96
102	96	102	200	102	96

Standard & Poor's Index					
Industrials	High	Low	Close	Chg.	NYSE
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000

NASDAQ Index					
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.	NYSE
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000

NASDAQ Diary					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	NYSE	NYSE
102	96	102	200	102	96
102	96	102	200	102	96
102	96	102	200	102	96
102	96	102	200	102	96

AMEX Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	412,200	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	342,000	152 1/4	151 3/4	152 1/4	+ 1/8
Merck	242,000	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8
Johnson & Johnson	232,000	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	+ 1/8
Amgen	222,000	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	NYSE	NYSE
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
191,850,000	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000

A Record, Again, for the Dow

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged to new records on Thursday as a strong high-technology sector helped propel the Dow Jones industrial average to its fifth high in eight sessions.

The Dow soared 27.58 to 2,594.23 on Thursday, surpassing its record of 2,572.07, set July 31.

Winners outpaced losers 2 to 1 among the NYSE issues traded.

About 191.9 million shares changed hands, virtually unchanged from 192.7 million on Wednesday.

The market opened higher but, under pressure from profit-taking, briefly lost its forward momentum. Buyers returned at midday, however, seizing modest price cuts as opportunities to buy more stocks.

"The uptrend is very much intact," said Hildgard Zagorski, analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities. "Nothing — not even Iran — seems to really throw this market off track."

She said, "People keep looking for a correction and it never comes. When the market does drop off, this ocean of cash available for investing comes in; the market never really has a chance to go down."

Trude Laitner, analyst at Josephthal & Co., said, "The market is very, very strong in spots and there's no real weakness anywhere."

Ms. Laitner said strength in semiconductor issues had spread to other technology stocks

and to mainframe producers such as IBM and Digital Equipment.

"The breadth of the advance is improving every day," she said. "Even the low-price stocks are beginning to participate in a much more aggressive way."

Ms. Laitner said that as confidence grows, speculation is increasing, an early sign that the market may be approaching a top. "But in this kind of market," she said, "a top can last a long, long time."

Union Carbide was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 3/4 to 28 1/2.

AT&T followed, up 1/4 to 152 1/4.

National Semiconductor was third, rising 1/4 to 14 1/4. The semiconductor group as a whole was a focus of strength. Motorola climbed 2 1/4 to 60 1/4. Advanced Micro Devices jumped 1 1/4 to 19 1/4. Texas Instruments climbed 2 1/4 to 65 1/4. Teradyne jumped 1 1/4 to 32.

Computer issues also drove the market. IBM jumped 2 1/4 to 163 1/4. Cray Research gained 3/4 to 110 1/4. Digital Equipment climbed 3/4 to 169 1/4. Compaq Computer jumped 3/4 to 50 1/4. Hewlett-Packard climbed 2 1/4 to 65.

Kennecott Copper jumped 3/4 to 45 1/4. It filed an anti-takeover suit against New World Entertainment, which said early Thursday that it had launched a tender offer for Kennecott at \$41 a share. New World closed unchanged at 10.

Other notable gains came from Johnson & Johnson, up 1/4 to 42 1/4, and Merck, up 1/8 to 102 1/4.

The market's advance was broad-based, with gains in many sectors, including health care, consumer goods, and financial services.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 2,594.23, up 27.58 from the previous day's close of 2,566.65.

The S&P 500 index closed at 388.12, up 3.12 from the previous day's close of 385.00.

The NYSE volume was 191.9 million shares, up from 192.7 million on Wednesday.

The market's advance was broad-based, with gains in many sectors, including health care, consumer goods, and financial services.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 2,594.23, up 27.58 from the previous day's close of 2,566.65.

The S&P 500 index closed at 388.12, up 3.12 from the previous day's close of 385.00.

The NYSE volume was 191.9 million shares, up from 192.7 million on Wednesday.

The market's advance was broad-based, with gains in many sectors, including health care, consumer goods, and financial services.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 2,594.23, up 27.58 from the previous day's close of 2,566.65.

The S&P 500 index closed at 388.12, up 3.12 from the previous day's close of 385.00.

The NYSE volume was 191.9 million shares, up from 192.7 million on Wednesday.

The market's advance was broad-based, with gains in many sectors, including health care, consumer goods, and financial services.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 2,594.23, up 27.58 from the previous day's close of 2,566.65.

The S&P 500 index closed at 388.12, up 3.12 from the previous day's close of 385.00.

The NYSE volume was 191.9 million shares, up from 192.7 million on Wednesday.

The market's advance was broad-based, with gains in many sectors, including health care, consumer goods, and financial services.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 2,594.23, up 27.58 from the previous day's close of 2,566.65.

The S&P 500 index closed at 388.12, up 3.12 from the previous day's close of 385.00.

The NYSE volume was 191.9 million shares, up from 192.7 million on Wednesday.

The market's advance was broad-based, with gains in many sectors, including health care, consumer goods, and financial services.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 2,594.23, up 27.58 from the previous day's close of 2,566.65.

The S&P 500 index closed at 388.12, up 3.12 from the previous day's close of 385.00.

The NYSE volume was 191.9 million shares, up from 192.7 million on Wednesday.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low					
IBM	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
AT&T	152 1/4	151 3/4	152 1/4	+ 1/8	342,000
Merck	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8	242,000
Johnson & Johnson	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	+ 1/8	232,000
Amgen	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8	222,000

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low					
IBM	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
AT&T	152 1/4	151 3/4	152 1/4	+ 1/8	342,000
Merck	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8	242,000
Johnson & Johnson	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	+ 1/8	232,000
Amgen	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8	222,000

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low					
IBM	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
AT&T	152 1/4	151 3/4	152 1/4	+ 1/8	342,000
Merck	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8	242,000
Johnson & Johnson	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	+ 1/8	232,000
Amgen	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8	222,000

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low					
IBM	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
AT&T	152 1/4	151 3/4	152 1/4	+ 1/8	342,000
Merck	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8	242,000
Johnson & Johnson	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	+ 1/8	232,000
Amgen	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8	222,000

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low					
IBM	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
AT&T	152 1/4	151 3/4	152 1/4	+ 1/8	342,000
Merck	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8	242,000
Johnson & Johnson	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	+ 1/8	232,000
Amgen	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8	222,000

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low					
IBM	285 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	+ 1/4	191,850,000
AT&T	152 1/4	151 3/4	152 1/4	+ 1/8	342,000
Merck	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8	242,000
Johnson & Johnson	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	+ 1/8	232,000
Amgen	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/8	222,000

24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Why do we need a fleet of 28 wide-bodied jets?



FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

Investment Help Wanted? 'Temp' Firms Are Booming

By VARTAN G. VARTAN
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most analysts continue to give high marks to the temporary-help business—a niche industry that sprang into the Wall Street spotlight this week when Blue Arrow PLC, the leading employment agency in Britain, made a surprise takeover bid for Manpower Inc., the largest "temp" provider in the world.

Blue Arrow offered \$75 a share for the much-larger American company. The market's immediate response was to send Manpower's stock shooting up \$15.625, to \$78, on Tuesday, and up another 50 cents, to \$78.50, on Wednesday.

While the outcome of the bid remains uncertain, shares of other leading temporary-help companies—Kelly Services, Orlsten Corp. and Adia Services—also have reached highs. However, Jerry Levine of Merrill Lynch said these companies are not regarded as acquisition targets because their control rests securely in the hands of founding families or, in the case of Adia, of Switzerland-based personnel services company.

Instead, analysts said these stocks are attractive because of their record of steady profit growth even in the face of a ho-hum U.S. economy. For example, earnings at Kelly Services, the largest supplier of temporary personnel in the United States, tripled from 73 cents a share in 1982 to \$2.27 a share in 1986.

In one sense, temporary-help companies are a beneficiary of the vast restructuring that has occurred in American industry since the early 1980s, said Judith Scott of Robert W. Baird & Co. in Milwaukee.

"As companies concentrated on reducing fixed costs, they realized the advantages and flexibility of using temporary workers in clerical, marketing, industrial and other capacities," she said. "And as demand for new skills increased in such areas as computer programming and data processing, the service companies moved quickly to fill the need at the same time their own training procedures grew more sophisticated."

ONE ADVANTAGE, too, of hiring temporary help is that employers avoid paying for benefits. They are shouldered instead by the employment-service companies.

Mr. Levine of Merrill Lynch has made "buy" recommendations for both Kelly and Orlsten. "I estimate earnings of Kelly Services at \$2.85 a share this year and, for 1988, profits could show a further gain of 22 to 25 percent," he said.

Orlsten earned 75 cents a share in 1986, after adjustment for a recent 3-for-2 stock split. Mr. Levine projects per-share profits of from 97 cents to \$1 for this year, with earnings climbing another 25 to 30 percent in 1988.

Ms. Scott also continues to regard Kelly and Orlsten as "buys." She foresees per-share profit at Kelly of \$2.85 this year and \$3.35 in 1988, and at Orlsten of \$1 in 1987 and \$1.20 next year.

Fran Blechman Bernstein, the Merrill Lynch analyst who follows buy-rated Adia Services, estimates per-share profit at \$1.05 to \$1.15 this year and \$1.30 to \$1.40 in 1988. Last year, the company earned 76 cents a share.

In American Stock Exchange trading on Wednesday, Orlsten rose 50 cents, to \$27.25. The shares have doubled within the last 52 weeks. In over-the-counter trading, Kelly Services gained 75 cents, to \$64.25. Its shares have quadrupled in price since mid-1984. Adia Services rose 12.5 cents, to \$28.625.

Another small but fast-growing company in the field is Uni-force Temporary Personnel. Its shares fell 50 cents on Wednesday, to \$12.75, after selling for as low as \$4 within the past year.

Despite the bright future, growth of temporary-help companies could slow abruptly should a severe economic recession come to pass. The last recession, for example, pared the profits of Kelly Services from \$1.10 a share in 1981 to 73 cents the following year. In the similar period, Orlsten's earnings dropped from 45 cents a share to 31 cents.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Aug. 6
Amsterdam	3.116
Frankfurt	3.116
London (sterling)	1.775
Madrid	164.480
Paris (franc)	6.553
Switzerland	2.036
West Germany	3.116
Yokohama	164.480

Clasings in London and Zurich, rates in other European cities. New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) 100 U.S. dollars (e) 100 U.S. dollars (f) 100 U.S. dollars (g) 100 U.S. dollars (h) 100 U.S. dollars (i) 100 U.S. dollars (j) 100 U.S. dollars (k) 100 U.S. dollars (l) 100 U.S. dollars (m) 100 U.S. dollars (n) 100 U.S. dollars (o) 100 U.S. dollars (p) 100 U.S. dollars (q) 100 U.S. dollars (r) 100 U.S. dollars (s) 100 U.S. dollars (t) 100 U.S. dollars (u) 100 U.S. dollars (v) 100 U.S. dollars (w) 100 U.S. dollars (x) 100 U.S. dollars (y) 100 U.S. dollars (z) 100 U.S. dollars

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates	Aug. 6
1-month	6.4%
3-month	6.4%
6-month	6.4%
1-year	6.4%

Source: Money Market (Reuters, Dow, S.P., Platts, F.F.). London Bank (ECU); Reuters (S.D.R.) Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates	Aug. 6
1-month	6.4%
3-month	6.4%
6-month	6.4%
1-year	6.4%

Source: Money Market (Reuters, Dow, S.P., Platts, F.F.). London Bank (ECU); Reuters (S.D.R.) Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates	Aug. 6
1-month	6.4%
3-month	6.4%
6-month	6.4%
1-year	6.4%

Source: Money Market (Reuters, Dow, S.P., Platts, F.F.). London Bank (ECU); Reuters (S.D.R.) Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates	Aug. 6
1-month	6.4%
3-month	6.4%
6-month	6.4%
1-year	6.4%

Source: Money Market (Reuters, Dow, S.P., Platts, F.F.). London Bank (ECU); Reuters (S.D.R.) Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates	Aug. 6
1-month	6.4%
3-month	6.4%
6-month	6.4%
1-year	6.4%

Source: Money Market (Reuters, Dow, S.P., Platts, F.F.). London Bank (ECU); Reuters (S.D.R.) Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

U.S. Cuts Growth Forecast

'88 Projection Revised to 3.5%

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration on Thursday revised downwards its forecast for 1988 U.S. economic growth, but left unchanged its projection for 3.2 percent growth in gross national product this year.

The 1987 growth forecast is close to that projected by many private economists. GNP measures the total output of a nation's goods and services.

The administration said the economy would continue to expand through 1992, with 3.5 percent growth next year that would taper off to 3.1 percent by 1990. In January, the administration projected that GNP would grow 3.7 percent in 1988.

The administration said that inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, would rise 4.8 percent this year—a full percentage point higher than the January projection.

Still, the prediction is below the 5.4 percent annual rate at which the Consumer Price Index increased for the first six months of the year.

Beryl W. Sprinkel, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said that the higher rate was not expected to persist. That rate has been attributed largely to rebounding oil prices and a weakening dollar, which has made imports more expensive.

The administration also raised its projection on interest rates. It said three-month Treasury bills would average 5.7 percent, compared with 5.4 percent projected in the president's budget in January, while 10-year Treasury securities would average 8 percent, rather than 6.7 percent as earlier forecast.

West German GNP

West Germany's inflation-adjusted gross national product grew 1 to 1.5 percent in the second quarter after a weak first quarter, the Associated Press reported from Bonn on Thursday, quoting the Economics Ministry.

France Caught in a Tiff Over Held Charter Flight

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A French government action that caused 189 charter passengers, many of them children, to be delayed at Brussels airport for nearly 30 hours this week triggered protests Thursday and threats of an antitrust suit.

The passengers were denied access to their flight to Guadeloupe and Martinique because France, citing a previously unknown regulation, said it would not grant landing rights to any charter of non-French origin carrying more than 20 percent French passengers.

More than three-quarters of the passengers aboard the flight were French.

During the long wait for takeoff at Brussels Zaventem airport, tempers frequently flared. One man, arrested for hitting a policeman, was released by a judge just in time to catch the flight.

"What the French have done is ridiculous and illegal," said Robert Tabak, the director of Yes Travel in Belgium. "It is even racist against their own citizens."

Lawyers for International Air Services, a Belgian tour company that operated the flight, said it would bring antitrust action against France if the government continued to refuse landing rights in the French West Indies to IAS flights out of Brussels.

Jacques Boedels, a lawyer for IAS, said he would meet Friday with officials of the General Directorate of Civil Aviation in Paris to seek landing rights for an IAS aircraft due to fly from Brussels to the French West Indies next Tuesday. That weekly flight is one of four more scheduled by the Belgian company.

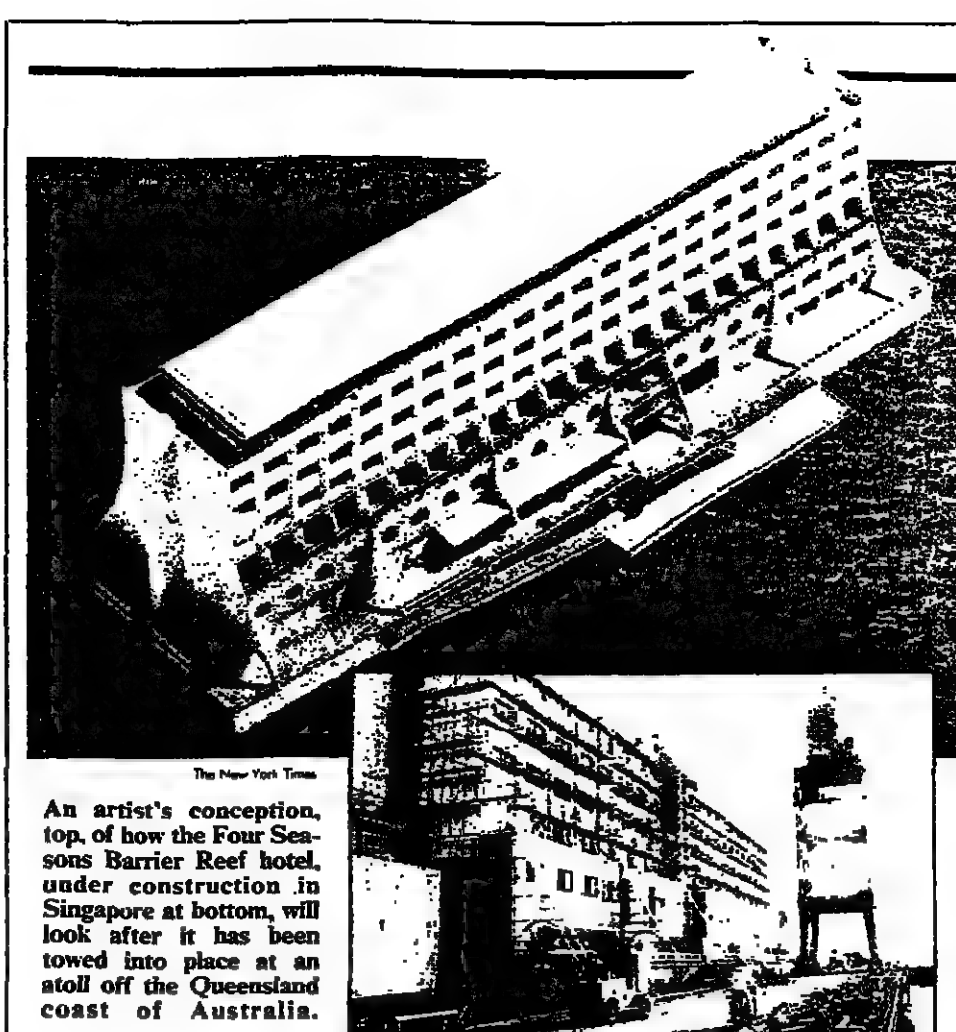
If this permission is not granted, Mr. Boedels said, he will lodge a formal antitrust complaint with the European Commission in Brussels, the executive body of the 12-nation European Community.

He said the action taken by the French authorities was "unprecedented" and was based on a cartel arrangement among charter companies that has no basis in law.

An EC spokesman said Thursday that the issue "raises interesting problems," both about competition between airlines and the supposed right of European citizens to buy the services they wish in any EC country.

The passengers on the affected flight were allowed to depart Wednesday on an "exceptional" basis, the Ministry of Transport in Paris said. But it said such authorization will not be granted for future IAS flights.

R.P. (Paul) Holubowicz, secretary general of the Association of European Community Airlines,



An artist's conception, top, of how the Four Seasons Barrier Reef hotel, under construction in Singapore at bottom, will look after it has been towed into place at an atoll off the Queensland coast of Australia.

In Asia, a Hotel Prepares to Set Sail

By Barbara Crosse

New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — The world's first floating luxury hotel—a 300-room building with disco, swimming pool, tennis courts, conference rooms, a marina and two restaurants—is nearing completion here at a Bethlehem Steel shipyard.

Construction of the seven-story building, atop a 20-foot-deep (6.1-meter) "basement" barge containing generators, trash incinerators, cold stores, wine cellar and a desalination plant for drinking water, is only part of an unusual enterprise story.

When finished, probably in September or early October, the hotel will have to be floated and towed by a special ship 2,200 miles (3,560 kilometers) to its mooring, 40 miles off the coast of Australia. There, it will be anchored in an atoll of the Great Barrier Reef, a scuba-diving and game-fishing paradise.

"That part is the hotel owner's problem," M. H. Leubecker, president and general manager of Bethlehem Steel Singapore, said with a smile as he discussed the project in his office at the shipyard.

For Bethlehem Singapore—70 percent controlled by Bethlehem Steel Corp. and 30 percent

owned by the government's Development Bank of Singapore—the construction of the floating resort complex, called the Four Seasons Barrier Reef hotel, grows out of the shipyard's main work: building oil rigs and floating dry docks. Bethlehem Singapore, founded in 1969, has built 25 rigs of its own design.

Mr. Leubecker said the \$21 million hotel contract came along at a time when the oil industry had slowed and the offshore rig business was in a slump. For Singapore, a small country looking for new ways to employ a well-educated work force, every "first" is important.

The project has not been without its problems, however. Mr. Leubecker said.

The hotel's owners, Great Barrier Holdings of Australia, had entered into a contract for the design and construction of the hotel with an Asian subsidiary of Consafe AB of Sweden, known for its construction of modular offshore accommodation units. But Consafe collapsed in 1985.

When Bethlehem Singapore began to construct the hotel less than a year ago, it had to work with

See HOTEL, Page 17

U.K. Inquiry Halts Merger of BA, Caledonian

Continued from Page 1

LONDON — The British government ordered an investigation Thursday into the proposed merger of British Airways PLC and British Caledonian Group PLC, halting the £237 million (\$372 million) agreement.

British Airways said that its offer to acquire unprofitable BCal lapsed after the trade and industry secretary, Lord Young, referred the plan to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

But BA said that it would revive the bid if the commission's report cleared the proposed merger. Inquiries into anti-competitive implications of takeovers and mergers ordinarily take around six months, but the Department of Trade and Industry stipulated that in this case, the review should last no more than three months.

British Caledonian's chairman, Sir Adam Thomson, said his airline would withdraw from the agreement, announced July 16, if the government referred the plan to the mergers commission.

But on Thursday, Sir Adam appeared to retreat from that position, saying in an interview: "If the referral were to have been for six months, that would have given us a problem, but we might be able to accept a three-month study."

He said British Caledonian would hold a board meeting on Saturday to decide whether to continue the talks with BA.

The BCal chairman said that if six months had passed with the airline's status in limbo, doubts would have been raised in travel agents' minds about booking passengers on its flights. But he added, "We can stand solid on our bookings over the next three months."

Sir Adam has said that BCal had held talks with other airlines, and that the carrier was prepared to resume them if the merger with BA was blocked.

Sources close to the company said Thursday that talks had been held with Alitalia, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Air France, Deutsche Lufthansa AG, American Airlines, Continental Airlines and Northwest Airlines.

The merger agreement was

aimed at helping British Caledonian, which reported a £19.3 million pre-tax loss in the year ended last Oct. 31. It was also meant to create what the two airlines called a "mega-carrier" capable of taking the big U.S. airlines.

British Airways sold to private investors by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government for £900 million earlier this year, said Wednesday that it earned £90 million before taxes in the first quarter of its 1987-88 financial year. The profit was almost triple the amount for the April-June period last year.

Lord King, chairman of BA, said Thursday that the airline intended "to make an offer for the entire share capital of British Caledonian group after the MMC's report."

A resolution to that effect would be put to a special shareholders' meeting next week, he added.

Shares of British Airways were quoted at 142 pence on the London Stock Exchange after the announcement, 2 pence higher than Wednesday's close.

Lord Young decided to refer the merger to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission after studying a report from Sir Gordon Bore, head of the government's Office of Fair Trading. Political sources said that Sir Gordon had recommended a referral.

Critics of the proposed merger argued that it would make a mockery of the government's stated policy of encouraging competition in the aviation industry if it were allowed to proceed unchanged.

Smaller airlines said the creation of a big carrier would force them to operate further away from London, and stifle competition. British Airways is based at London's Heathrow Airport and British Caledonian at Gatwick, south of the city.

Political sources said that by referring the merger to the commission, Lord Young had taken the risk of putting a question mark over British Caledonian's future and thwarting the ambitions of British Airways, one of the current darlings of British industry.

(Reuters, IHT)



FOR THE MAN WITH EXCEPTIONAL GOALS, PRIVATE BANKING IN SWITZERLAND

For affluent individuals the world over, Switzerland means security, stability, confidentiality. TDB combines these major advantages with the finest in personal service.

Through our offices in Geneva and Chisasso, we offer a full range of private banking services, from fiduciary deposits to asset management. Moreover, as part of American Express Bank Ltd., with its 99 offices in 43 countries, we serve our clients on a global scale.

TDB clients also have access to the unique investment opportunities offered by the American Express family of companies—world leaders in the financial services field.

And for certain clients we provide American Express Bank Gold Card[®] privileges and our exclusive Premier Services.SM

TRADE
DEVELOPMENT
BANK

An American Express company

Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is an affiliate of American Express Company, which has assets of more than US\$99 billion and shareholders' equity in excess of US\$5.7 billion.



SKF's Pretax Earnings Rose 15.5% in First Half

By Juris Kaza

Special to the Herald Tribune
STOCKHOLM — SKF AB, the Swedish maker of tools and ball bearings, said Thursday that its first-half pretax earnings rose a better-than-expected 15.5 percent from a year earlier, to 821 million kronor, or about \$125.4 million.

Adjusted for the divestment of SKF's steel operations last year, sales were up 9 percent, to 9.9 billion kronor, from 9.1 billion kronor in the first half of 1986, SKF said.

In the second quarter alone, earnings totaled 441 million kronor, up from 380 million kronor in the first quarter and 361 million kronor in the second quarter of 1986, it said.

Despite the higher earnings and sales, SKF forecast in its interim report that earnings for all of 1987 would be unchanged from 1986, "with a somewhat lower sales level."

Some analysts said they were concerned by SKF's pessimistic signal.

"Our own forecast was for 780 million or 790 million kronor," so the first-half figure "is quite good," said Nigel Yandell, an analyst with Enskilda Securities, the London affiliate of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken. "But if they are looking for declining sales in terms of Swedish kronor, that's not particularly encouraging."

With continental currencies strengthening against the Swedish krona, "you would have thought they would improve their position in Germany," Mr. Yandell remarked. He pointed out that the only clear improvement the company reported in that market was in sales to the West German auto industry.

"There are quite a lot of hints that there will be a weak second half," he said. "Our forecast was for an increase to 1.6 billion kronor pretax, but now that may be a little high."

Procordia Shares Stir Strong Interest

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Procordia AB's public offering, the largest in the history of the Stockholm bourse, is expected to be heavily oversubscribed when the application period begins on Friday.

Dealers said Thursday that the 7 million share issue, which is valued at 1 billion kronor (\$153 million), had attracted considerable interest despite strong criticism of the terms of the offer. Four institutional investors and Procordia employees have been allotted a total 40 percent of the shares.

Many analysts say that the shares, priced at 150 kronor apiece, are a bargain, but the general public will only be able to subscribe to 1.7 million shares.

British Companies Rapidly Widen Their U.S. Beachhead

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — If Paul Revere were alive these days, he'd be pressed to cope with the latest British assault on America: In the last five days alone, U.K. raiders have launched takeover bids totaling \$3.7 billion for U.S. companies, nearly as much as the \$5 billion spent for all of 1986.

The bids include a \$1.24 billion bid by Blue Arrow PLC for Manpower Inc., the world's largest part-time help agency; a \$1.6 billion bid by Hanson Trust PLC for Kidde Inc., maker of Jacuzzi whirlpool baths; and an \$820 million offer for First Jersey National Corp., New Jersey's fourth-largest bank, by the U.S. arm of National Westminster Bank PLC.

Indeed, so far this year, British companies have offered more than \$18 billion for U.S. companies, compared with \$13 billion for all of last year, according to Bob Cowell, head of U.K. equity research at the London brokerage Hoare Govett Ltd.

Most of this year's bids have proved successful or are still outstanding, with the

notable exception of Robert Maxwell's aborted \$2 billion hostile offer for Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc.

To be sure, British companies have been pounding the U.S. acquisition trail for decades. British firms, in part due to language, legal and accounting similarities, have long topped the list of overseas investors in the United States, holding \$51.4 billion in direct investments at the end of 1986 against \$23.4 billion for the Japanese.

But British companies have had to run a gauntlet of takeover defenses, often in the form of U.S. litigation from shareholders and directors. Moreover, not all U.K.-launched takeovers have been a resounding financial success. The most recent case in point was Midland Bank PLC's divestiture last year of its California-based subsidiary, Crocker National Corp., the struggling retail bank it had acquired in 1981.

Still, over the past two years the pace of acquisitive British firms has become furious and the prey ever larger.

The biggest transatlantic purchase came earlier this year, with British Petroleum

PLC's \$7.6 billion acquisition of the stake in its Standard Oil Co. subsidiary that it did not already own. Before that, Unilever PLC's \$3.1 billion acquisition of Chesebrough-Pond's Inc. late last year had been the biggest.

Many British manufacturers, forced to streamline operations to survive a severe shakeout in 1980-81, have come to enjoy a steady stream of profits and have amassed large cash hoards.

That cash flow, bolstered by large credit facilities extended by London's mushrooming financial sector, is being funneled into the United States, where markets are bigger and more easily penetrated.

U.S. investment banks, which have upgraded their presence in London following last year's market deregulation, are increasingly influential in determining where such cash flow will be funneled in the United States.

As a recent editorial in The Independent, the British daily, suggested: "The message reiterated by the top management at companies like ICI PLC, GEC PLC, and

Hanson Trust PLC is that the United States remains the largest, most fluid and most accessible of world markets. The relative paucity of intra-European deals underlines how far we have to go before we create a genuine European market."

A second major factor behind the new British wave has been the U.S. dollar's sharp depreciation in 1985-86.

Now that the pound appears a bit shaky against the dollar, companies may seek to snatch up U.S. assets while they remain cheap. As the dollar strengthens, the larger will be the profit contribution from the U.S. subsidiary when those earnings are repatriated into pounds, the thinking goes.

A third pro to the British buying spree in the United States has been London's long-running bull market. A steady surge in share prices on the London Stock Exchange over the past three years has enabled numerous companies, including small to mid-size firms, to raise large amounts of fresh capital as fodder for a takeover bid — often for U.S. companies triple their size.



Lord Hanson, the chairman of Hanson Trust PLC, whose \$1.6 billion offer for Kidde Inc. is one of the latest brace of British takeover bids for American companies.

GM Reverses Policy, Renews Incentives to Cut Inventories

By John Holusha

New York Times Service
DETROIT — General Motors Corp., which had vowed to resist any more major sales incentive campaigns, has announced its biggest incentives yet to cut inventories, with interest rates on car loans as low as 1.9 percent and rebates of up to \$1,000.

GM said Wednesday that it was offering the incentives, which apply to most models through Sept. 30, to move nearly 1 million 1987 cars off dealers' lots and to prepare for 1988 models.

The move virtually ensures that GM will report an operating loss in the third quarter,

analysis said, and may leave the company vulnerable to a strike by the United Auto Workers union from Sept. 14, when the current contract expires.

"They have a 78-day supply of cars now," said Jack V. Kirman, an analyst with Kidder, Peabody & Co., "and the incentives could take them down to about 36 days by the middle of September. They could be awfully short of cars if there is a strike." Industry officials consider a 60-day supply of cars the most desirable.

GM's stock closed down 87.5 cents at \$87.875 in Thursday trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Chrysler Corp., offering loan rates as low as 3.7 percent or cash rebates, said it would study GM's plan. Ford Motor Co., with 3.9 percent rates, declined to comment.

This is the third consecutive year that GM has mounted a big campaign to reduce inventories.

However, when last year's campaign, with 2.9 percent car loans, helped produce a third-quarter operating loss of \$338 million, GM said it would forgo the costly inducements.

Under pressure from its shareholders, the company pledged to stop seeking a specific market share and to bolster earnings.

Alcatel Plans Selloff, ITT Chief Says

Reuters

NEW YORK — ITT Corp.'s chairman and chief executive, Rand V. Araskog, said Thursday that Alcatel NV, its joint venture with Compagnie Generale d'Electricite of France, was planning a series of divestitures and acquisitions over the coming months.

Mr. Araskog, declined to be specific about the plans, saying only that the acquisitions would not be major. ITT owns 37 percent of the venture.

ITT and CGE established the venture, the world's second-largest telecommunications company behind American Telephone & Telegraph, at the end of last year. CGE holds 55.6 percent of Alcatel, with the remaining share split among a number of companies.

Alcatel's revenue is expected to be about \$12 billion a year.

Mr. Araskog said told securities

analysts that ITT was finished for the time being with its own restructuring. The reshaping had taken place through the sale or purchase of assets.

"We've sold about what we wanted and our cash flow is about where we want it," Mr. Araskog said after the meeting.

Mr. Araskog said that acqui-

sitions would be too expensive now, considering prevailing market conditions. "It's tough to buy anything now and get a good price," he said.

The ITT chairman added that the company plans to continue the previously announced share repurchase program it began this year.

To date, he said, ITT has bought about 2.3 million of the 10 million shares authorized for repurchase.

ITT now has about 141.8 million shares outstanding.

In addition, Mr. Araskog said that ITT sees continued profit growth in 1987 from the \$494.0 million, or \$3.23 a share, it earned in 1986.

The company said that most of its operations would contribute to the earnings growth this year, led by strong pricing in paper products and financial services and firm demand for its electronics and defense businesses.

Unilever to Buy Plant, Seed Labs

Reuters

ROTTERDAM — Unilever Group, The British-Dutch food and detergent group, said Thursday that it has agreed to buy a plant breeding institute and a seed development laboratory from Britain's Ministry for Education and Science for £66 million (\$104 million).

The research centers had a joint operating profit last year of £4.5 million on £11.3 million income, Unilever said.

Unilever said the acquisition of the Plant Breeding Institute and the National Seed Development Organization will aid the company's plans to expand its agricultural sector, which includes plantations, seed breeding, tissue culture, animal feed firms and fish farms.

Unisys President Resigns

Reuters

BLUE BELLS, Pennsylvania — Unisys Corp. said Thursday that its board had accepted the resignation of Paul G. Stern as president and a director effective Dec. 31. It did not say why he had resigned, and no successor was named.

The computer company's directors also approved the realignment of duties of some senior executives and the formation of a management board reporting to the chairman, W. Michael Blumenthal.

Analysis said the moves marked the final step in Mr. Blumenthal's assertion of control over the company created last year through the merger of Burroughs Corp. and Sperry Corp. Mr. Blumenthal, a former U.S. Treasury secretary, was chairman at Burroughs.

Barry Tarasoff, an analyst at Wertheim & Co., said of Thursday's move, "This was a consolidation by Blumenthal."

Stephen Dube of Shearson Lehman Brothers said: "It is obvious that there is no one who is to be viewed as the senior executive of the company other than Mike Blumenthal. Prior to the merger, it was Stern who had been regarded as the possible successor."

Analysis said it appeared that Mr. Stern, who is 48 years old, was forced out by Mr. Blumenthal, 61, who had brought Mr. Stern to Burroughs in 1981 to head its manufacturing engineering operations.

Analysis said that while Mr. Blumenthal had assumed full control over Unisys's post-merger direction, certain members of the management board emerged with increased authority.

One is James Unruh, the executive vice president, who was given responsibility for Unisys's finances and international operations. He had been in charge of corporate staff and planning.

Debt Plan's End Exposes Dome To Creditors

Reuters

TORONTO — Dome Petroleum Ltd. said that an interim repayment plan for its 6.2 billion Canadian dollar (\$4.7 billion) debt has been terminated because its lenders could not agree on an extension.

The company, whose acquisition by Amoco Corp. for \$3.8 billion is awaiting creditors' approval, said it would continue making payments to creditors as if the plan were still in effect.

But, a Dome spokesman said Wednesday, "We're in a slightly more precarious position. ... Any lender can now take individual action against the company to claim their loans."

In May 1986, Dome's 56 creditors agreed to accept reduced payments on debts until a comprehensive debt restructuring could be developed. The creditors signed waivers promising not to call their loans.

The interim plan expired June 30: Dome was seeking an extension to Aug. 31. With the plan's collapse, Dome loses the protection of the waivers.

Price Tag on Arden 'Extraordinarily' High

Reuters

NEW YORK — The \$700 million that Rapid-American Corp. has agreed to pay for Elizabeth Arden Inc. is high, analysts say, but Rapid-American contends it can raise Arden's profit enough to justify the price.

Rapid-American, controlled by Meshulam Riklis, operates 1,226 McCrory's variety stores with annual sales of \$1.7 billion, and Fabergé Inc., a beauty products and apparel maker.

Arden, a unit of Eli Lilly & Co., is being acquired through Fabergé. The price — which is 1.7 times Arden's estimated 1987 sales — is \$100 million more than many financial analysts believed Arden would command.

"The price for Arden is an extraordinary number," Allan Motus, a cosmetic industry consultant, said of the transaction announced Wednesday.

Nancy Hall, a cosmetics analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., said, "Cosmetic companies continue to fetch premium prices, because buying recognized brand names and franchises worldwide is far safer than launching a cosmetic brand from scratch."

Last November, Squibb Corp.

sold its Charles of the Ritz Group Ltd. cosmetic and fragrance unit for about \$630 million, or about 1.3 times its estimated annual sales, to Yves Saint Laurent SA.

Dan Manella, chairman of Fabergé, said, "We thought it was an opportune time to get into the cosmetics business."

Arden, whose makeup, fra-

Maxwell Says Merger With Elsevier Is Possible

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, said Thursday that he wants to discuss cooperation, or even a merger, with Elsevier NV, the Dutch publisher of which he owns 8.5 percent.

Mr. Maxwell disclosed the size of the stake on Thursday. It is valued at \$3.7 million guilders (\$39.57 million), and represents 4.456 million shares in Elsevier, which last week lost a bidding war with Wolters Groep NV for a third Dutch publisher, Kluwer NV. Mr. Maxwell, who last week requested a meeting with Elsevier, said he would soon meet its chairman, Pierre Vinken.

grances, and skin care products are sold in department stores and drugstores, was bought by Lilly in 1971 for \$37 million.

Its operating profit in 1986 was \$32.6 million, down 22 percent from 1985, on sales of \$397.9 million.

But Mr. Manella said, "We evaluated the price we paid for Arden on the basis of what we felt it was worth to us, not on its operating profits today."

He said Arden will prosper just as Fabergé has since it was bought by Rapid-American's McGregor apparel unit in 1984 for \$176 million.

At the time, industry analysts believed Rapid-American couldn't turn around the marginally profitable Fabergé, which makes such brands as Aqualine hair spray and Brutie fragrances for men.

Mr. Manella said that since 1984, Fabergé's sales have increased 33 percent and profit has doubled.

In the year ended Jan. 31, Fabergé Inc., which now includes McGregor, had operating earnings of \$69.2 million on \$550 million in sales, Mr. Manella said. Excluding McGregor, Fabergé's operating earnings were \$35.5 million on sales of \$307 million.

U.S. Lawmakers Seeking Tighter Canadian Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Congressmen from 18 states said Thursday that the United States, in negotiating a free-trade agreement with Canada, should seek to stiffen the 1965 accord governing automotive trade.

Trade in autos and auto parts, including trucks and buses, constitutes about one-third of total U.S.-Canada trade, or about \$45 billion last year.

The House members also called for an end to Canada's duty remissions program. Canada remits import duties on car parts assembled in Canada to encourage exports of automotive products.

In addition, the congressmen proposed elimination of Canadian tariffs on telecommunications equipment, and a standardized rule of origin for duty-free trade between the two nations.

Negotiators have been working for 15 months on an accord to liberalize trade between the United States and Canada. America's largest trading partner. Bilateral trade totaled \$126 billion last year.

Representative Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan, said that "an effective rule of origin would ensure that Canada does not become a Trojan horse for third-country products coming into the United States."

The third-country issue is important in automotive trade, because of Japanese and South Korean cars assembled in Canada and exported to the United States.

The 22-year-old auto trade agreement, negotiated in the era of U.S. dominance of the car industry, allowed duty-free passage of some autos between the United States and Canada.

The United States allowed duty-free import of vehicles half of whose content was North American. Canada, by linking duty-free treatment to Canadian production, created a barrier not only to East Asian imports but also to some U.S. products, the study said.

On Wednesday, senior members of the Senate Finance Committee served notice that the panel would turn down a free-trade agreement confined to reductions in U.S. and Canadian tariffs. The senators made their views known after a briefing by Reagan administration officials on the trade talks.

Democratic and Republican senators on the committee insisted that a treaty also include reduction of Canadian federal and provincial non-tariff barriers; liberalized rules on foreign investment and trade in services; protection of intellectual property and no abrogation of U.S. authority to enforce its anti-dumping and subsidy laws. (AP, NYT)

FIDELITY DISCOVERY FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable

13, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg

R.C. Luxembourg B 22250

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of FIDELITY DISCOVERY FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the principal and registered office of the Fund, 13, boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on August 27, 1987, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

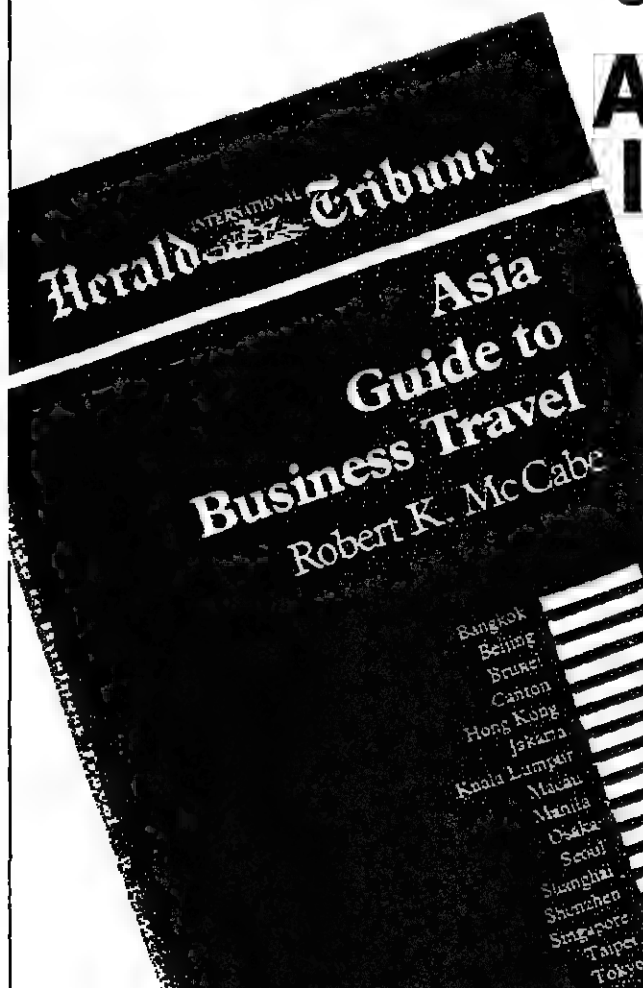
1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors.
2. Presentation of the Report of the Statutory Auditor.
3. Approval of the balance sheet at April 30, 1987, and income statement for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1987.
4. Discharge of Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
5. Ratification of the co-optation of Compagnie Fiduciaire as a Director of the Fund.
6. Election of seven (7) Directors, specifically the re-election of all present Directors, Messrs. Edward C. Johnson Sr., William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M.S. Patton, H.F. van den Hoven and Compagnie Fiduciaire.
7. Election of the Statutory Auditor, specifically, the election of Coopers & Lybrand.
8. Declaration of a cash dividend to the Shareholders, and authorization of the Board of Directors to declare further dividends in respect of fiscal year 1987 if necessary to enable the Fund to qualify for "distributor" status under United Kingdom tax law.
9. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of the above items of the Agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting, with no minimum number of shares required to be present or represented at the Meeting in order to establish a quorum. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act as any meeting by proxy.

Dated: July 27, 1987

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

There's never been a guide to Asia like this one!



A UNIQUE AND INVALUABLE NEW IHT GUIDE FOR THE BUSINESS TRAVELER IN ASIA.

Even the most experienced business travelers to Asia will want to take this remarkable guide with them when they go back to the region. By veteran IHT editor Bob McCabe — who has incorporated suggestions from IHT travelers as well as contributions from selected prominent Western journalists all of whom are residents and speak the language of the country they write about. These are people who have spent years learning the ins and outs, the do's and don'ts, and who are willing to share their knowledge with you.

You couldn't have better sources. Each section of the book includes information on a city, its history, culture, language, transportation, tipping and communications. Hotels are listed with emphasis on business facilities. Restaurants are given with helpful tips about ordering Asian foods.

And much more: how to make business contacts with local people, services government ministries provide to business visitors; advice on business entertaining. Also covered are such subjects as medical aid, telephoning, sports events and local shopping.

If you are planning a business trip to Asia or know someone who is, get this latest guide from the International Herald Tribune, the newspaper that has been printing daily by satellite in Asia since 1979.

IHT ASIA GUIDE TO BUSINESS TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Payment is by credit card only. All major cards are accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please charge to my credit card: ☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card number: _____ expiry date: _____

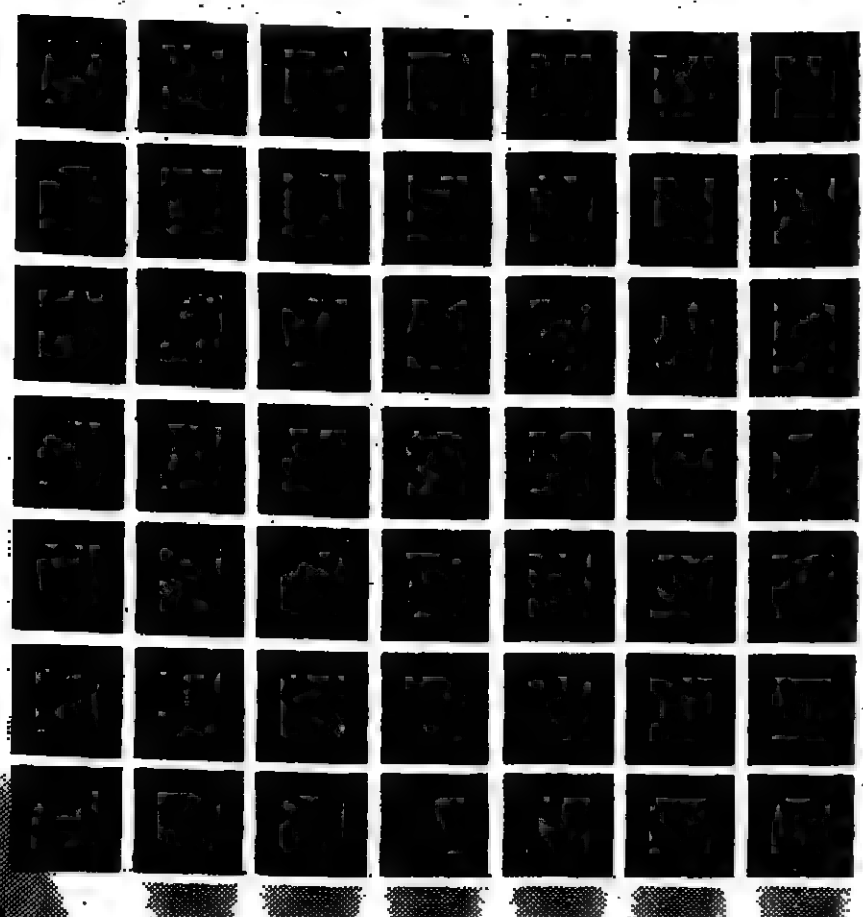
Signature _____ (necessary for credit card purchase)

Please send me _____ copies of IHT Asia Guide to Business Travel at U.S. \$14.00 each plus postage: \$3 each in Europe; \$7 Asia; \$6 all other countries

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Country _____ 7-9-87



Ideas bring growth to finance.

The birth of Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria.

In October 1985 Gruppo Ferruzzi set out its plans to create one of the biggest agro-industrial groups in the world, to extend its activities into new sectors and to expand into new continents. In less than two years Gruppo Ferruzzi has become the largest agro-industrial group in Europe and the third largest in the world. Furthermore it is the second private-sector industrial conglomerate in Italy with an aggregate turnover of over 18 billion dollars. The Group's idea to use agricultural products for industrial and energy uses, and its related programme for environmental protection is a focal point of international debate. The driving force behind this extraordinary expansion has been Agricola Finanziaria, the Group's holding company. Its success on the financial market has allowed it to make large-scale investments such as the acquisition of CPC Europe, leader in the starch sector, the acquisition of a controlling interest in Montedison and Béghin-Say, and the restructuring of the sugar sector which makes the Group Europe's leading sugar producer. The market capitalization of the Agricola Finanziaria group amounts to about 20 billion dollars.

And now it is time for it to grow even more. Agricola Finanziaria is increasingly identified with Gruppo Ferruzzi and so Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria has been born.

All the activities of the Group will converge in the new holding company so that in due course Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria and Gruppo Ferruzzi will form a single entity. Its theatre of operations is increasingly worldwide.

Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria will span five continents.

Its widely diversified activities follow a single vertical structure from agriculture to services, from trading to agro-industry, from chemicals to the advanced services sector and finally to numerous industrial and financial shareholdings. Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria will be quoted on all the main European Stock Exchanges including London and Paris. This will lead to a broad national and international shareholder base in line with the Group's importance. The cycle is in constant movement: two years ago ideas brought growth to finance. Today

Finance is bringing growth to ideas.



**Ferruzzi
Agricola Finanziaria**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	S&P	100% High	Low	Close	Quot.
-------	------	------	-----	-----	-----------	-----	-------	-------

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 6th August 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
 Symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

[illegible]

NEW HIGHS - 27

AmTr-11 Tr-96 ac T-12 hys ac West Ind Coca Co S Ford Morris Irind PHIP ac cam pl	AmTr-ent2 pr Tr-95 ac AmTr-1ben ac Bambor Poly ChortIndA DivIndat HUL RustRac TurnerBd	AmTr-ent2 ac AmTr-2 ac AmTr-2 pr Blount A Decarator DIVINH wt Holt Sephre Valley Racs	AmTr-1 AmTr-2 AmTr-2 Solom Delva Fitch Holt Volsom
NEW LOWS 12			
Tr-1ben pr LBB Sys broCa	AmTr-mob wt LBB Ind pr TannerEng	Eastgroup NewmarkLw WorthensA	James ProC Kerue

Aug. 6 | Issue/Int. | Comput.

[illegible]

Address	County	City	State	Zip	Phone	Telex	Radio	TV	Other
Abbey Nat 91 Cl					9.80	23-09	99.46	99.51	
Abbey Nat 93 Gd					9.83	22-20	99.42	99.47	

[illegible]

Sk. Grasse 92/95 (Dm)	4%	20-12	97.25	97.75
Snp 92 (Dm)	3.9%	29-12	99.87	100.12
Seldum 97 (Dm)	4%	28-09	100.30	100.70

1st	10-21	10-21	10-21
2nd	10-21	10-21	10-21
3rd	10-21	10-21	10-21
4th	10-21	10-21	10-21
5th	10-21	10-21	10-21
6th	10-21	10-21	10-21
7th	10-21	10-21	10-21
8th	10-21	10-21	10-21
9th	10-21	10-21	10-21
10th	10-21	10-21	10-21
11th	10-21	10-21	10-21
12th	10-21	10-21	10-21
13th	10-21	10-21	10-21
14th	10-21	10-21	10-21
15th	10-21	10-21	10-21
16th	10-21	10-21	10-21
17th	10-21	10-21	10-21
18th	10-21	10-21	10-21
19th	10-21	10-21	10-21
20th	10-21	10-21	10-21
21st	10-21	10-21	10-21
22nd	10-21	10-21	10-21
23rd	10-21	10-21	10-21
24th	10-21	10-21	10-21
25th	10-21	10-21	10-21
26th	10-21	10-21	10-21
27th	10-21	10-21	10-21
28th	10-21	10-21	10-21
29th	10-21	10-21	10-21
30th	10-21	10-21	10-21
31st	10-21	10-21	10-21
32nd	10-21	10-21	10-21
33rd	10-21	10-21	10-21
34th	10-21	10-21	10-21
35th	10-21	10-21	10-21
36th	10-21	10-21	10-21
37th	10-21	10-21	10-21
38th	10-21	10-21	10-21
39th	10-21	10-21	10-21
40th	10-21	10-21	10-21
41st	10-21	10-21	10-21
42nd	10-21	10-21	10-21
43rd	10-21	10-21	10-21
44th	10-21	10-21	10-21
45th	10-21	10-21	10-21
46th	10-21	10-21	10-21
47th	10-21	10-21	10-21
48th	10-21	10-21	10-21
49th	10-21	10-21	10-21
50th	10-21	10-21	10-21
51st	10-21	10-21	10-21
52nd	10-21	10-21	10-21
53rd	10-21	10-21	10-21
54th	10-21	10-21	10-21
55th	10-21	10-21	10-21
56th	10-21	10-21	10-21
57th	10-21	10-21	10-21
58th	10-21	10-21	10-21
59th	10-21	10-21	10-21
60th	10-21	10-21	10-21
61st	10-21	10-21	10-21
62nd	10-21	10-21	10-21
63rd	10-21	10-21	10-21
64th	10-21	10-21	10-21
65th	10-21	10-21	10-21
66th	10-21	10-21	10-21
67th	10-21	10-21	10-21
68th	10-21	10-21	10-21
69th	10-21	10-21	10-21
70th	10-21	10-21	10-21
71st	10-21	10-21	10-21
72nd	10-21	10-21	10-21
73rd	10-21	10-21	10-21
74th	10-21	10-21	10-21
75th	10-21	10-21	10-21
76th	10-21	10-21	10-21
77th	10-21	10-21	10-21
78th	10-21	10-21	10-21
79th	10-21	10-21	10-21
80th	10-21	10-21	10-21
81st	10-21	10-21	10-21
82nd	10-21	10-21	10-21
83rd	10-21	10-21	10-21
84th	10-21	10-21	10-21

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C - Canadian Dollars; CH - Swiss Francs; D - Deutsch Marks; F - French Francs; G - Guilders; HK - Hong Kong Dollars; I - Italian Lira; J - Japanese Yen; K - Kroner; L - Luxembourg Francs; M - Netherlands Guilders; N - New Zealand Dollars; O - New Zealand Dollars; P - Pounds Sterling; R - Rand; S - Swedish Kronor; SL - Stock Exchange London; T - Taler; U - US Dollars; V - Vietnamese Dong; W - West German Marks; X - Xtra; Y - Yugoslav Dinars; Z - Zloty.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 61359ZF for further information.

74%	25-26	97.75	98.00	Yp Himp 11	2.08%	27-18	94.57	95.25	Woodside Finance PFF	7.7%	25-26	95.56	95.75	Irishco P7 (Eco)	7.7%	25-26	95.75	95.90
74%	23-18	97.15	97.18	Kleinfelder Bank S1	2.10%	25-10	95.00	100.00	World SA Pwr	6.17%	25-26	95.25	95.25	Italy P2	7.7%	25-26	95.00	95.25
74%	15-15	94.00	94.00	Kleinfelder Bank P6	2.10%	25-26	95.00	95.00	World SK 02/96	6.33%	25-26	95.00	95.00					
74%	14-04	95.25	95.10	Kleinfelder Pwr	2.10%	35-11	82.50	94.00	Yokohama P7 (Coe)	7.7%	25-26	97.00	97.20					
6.88%	28-08	97.25	97.25	London V6	2.10%	18-08	91.22	91.82	Zentralsparkasse P1	7.7%	14-01	95.25	100.25					

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd.
London

SPORTS

Another Comeback: Candalaria Leads Angels to Victory

ANAHEIM, California — John Candalaria, through an injury-filled, 13-year career, seems to have completed more comebacks than just about anyone in the big leagues.

The California left-hander made another one Wednesday, hurling six strong innings to lead the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

This comeback has nothing to do with torn biceps or bone fragments. It involves "personal problems" that stem from alcohol abuse after the death of his infant son in a swimming pool accident two years ago. After being arrested in May and again in June for drunken driving, Candalaria spent 28 days in a rehabilitation center.

Wednesday marked 50 days since he last pitched for the Angels, yet he looked as good as ever. Activated just before the game when Jerry Reuss was put on the disabled list with a strained left calf, Candalaria allowed just two singles, faced the minimum 18 batters, struck out a season-high seven and walked none.

"My breaking ball set up a lot of things," Candalaria said after his 74-pitch effort. "I'm kinda amazed at the control. I wasn't wild."

But when asked if he was glad to put an end to his personal problems, he replied: "As far as I'm concerned, they'll never be over."

Candalaria helped the Angels get within a half-game of first place in the American League's West Division. Minnesota and Oakland are in a virtual tie for the top spot after the A's downed Seattle, 3-1.

The game was virtually over in the fifth, when Bill Buckner belted a three-run homer off Bert Blyleven for a 6-0 advantage. The former Boston first baseman has nine RBI and a .357 batting average since signing with the Angels July 28.

A's 3, Mariners 1: In Oakland, California, Jose Rijo, promoted from the minors earlier in the day, combined with Gene Nelson on a five-hitter, giving the A's the victory over Seattle. Rijo, summoned from Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League, allowed one run in 5 1/2 innings, walking four and striking out four.

Tigers 4, Royals 2: In Detroit, Pat Sheridan and Alan Trammell

hit solo homers and Lou Whitaker added a two-run shot, helping the Tigers snap a three-game losing streak by defeating Kansas City, Yankees 5, Indians 2: In Cleveland, rookie Brad Arnberg pitched six scoreless innings for his first major-league victory, leading New York past the Indians. Mike Pagliaro hit two solo homers and Gary Ward drove in two runs to aid Arnberg.

Blue Jays 3, White Sox 2: In Chicago, Ernie White doubled off the right-field wall with two out in the ninth, to lead Toronto to victory over the White Sox.

Brewers 5, Orioles 1: In Milwaukee, Steve Kiefer hit a two-run homer and Teddy Higuera threw a six-hitter, highlighting the Brewers' defeat of Baltimore.

Rangers 9, Red Sox 8: In Arlington, Texas, Ruben Sierra tied the score with a two-run homer and Bob Brower delivered a bases-loaded single in the ninth, rallying Texas to victory over Boston.

Reds 6, Dodgers 3: In the National League, Dave Concepcion and Barry Larkin keyed a four-run sixth with RBI singles, pacing the Reds' triumph over Los Angeles.

Pirates 10, Cubs 9: In Pittsburgh, Brian Fisher threw a six-hitter, and Mike Diaz, Junior Ortiz and Andy Van Slyke each drove in two runs as the Pirates trounced Chicago.

The shutout was Fisher's second over the Cubs this season, and the second of his career.

Padres 7, Braves 3: In Atlanta, Rich Gossage earned his 28th career save to tie Bruce Sutter for second place on the all-time list and Stan Jefferson stroked a three-run homer to send San Diego to victory over the Braves.

Expos 2, Cardinals 1: In Montreal, Andres Galarraga, who sent the game into extra innings with a ninth-inning single, hit a two-out homer in the bottom of the 13th, giving the Expos the victory over St. Louis.

Mets 13, Phillies 3: In New York, Gary Carter homered twice and Darryl Strawberry powered a three-run homer to lead the Mets to a 13-3 rout of Philadelphia.

Astros 6, Giants 5: In Houston, pinch-hitter Denny Walling singled home Gerald Young from third base with one out in the 11th, carrying the Astros past San Francisco for a three-game sweep.

Baseball Roundup

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Twins 1, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Angels 6, Twins 1: In Minnesota, John Candalaria led the Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

David Sanborn: Back on Track

Ellen Merrick, the wife of millionaire Broadway producer David Merrick, was awarded \$75,000 after telling a New York judge her busy husband was using her money to meet household expenses. Mrs. Merrick, 42, said the problem arose because her 45-year-old husband "is one of the great celebrities of the Western world. He's in London now working on two projects, a musical and a French comedy farce. I'm not going to take the money now, but we should run into a problem."

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris.